The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY DEC. 28, 1892. NO. 39

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRESSMAKING, CUTTING AND FITTING.
PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.
MISS GERTIE SPANOGLE,
Juniata House, MAPLETON, PA.

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—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
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HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

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W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

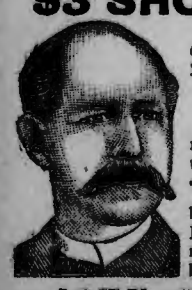
Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

A NIGHTMARE.

I had a vision: naught for miles and miles
But shattered columns, shattered walls of gold
And precious stones that from their place had roll'd
And lay in heaps, with litter'd golden tiles,
While here and there amid the ruined piles
Of gold and sardius and their glittering mold,
Wild tufts of amaranth had taken hold,
Scenting the golden desert like sweet isles.

And not one soul and not one step nor sound,
Until there started up a haggard head
Out of the gold from somewhere underground.
Wildly he eyed me and the wreck all round;
"Who'rt thou?" quoth I. He shrilled a laugh and said,
"The last of souls, and this is what I found."

Aye, aye, the gates of pearl are crumbling fast,
The streets of beryl topple stone by stone,
The throngs of souls in white and gold are gone,
The jasper pillars lie where they were cast,
The roofless halls of gold are dumb and vast,
The courts of jacinth are forever lone,
Through shattered chrysolite the blind winds moan
And topas molders into earth at last.

And earth is the reality; its hue
Is brown and sad, its face is hard to till;
Upon man's brow the sweat must hang like dew,
But grain takes root in valley, plain and hill,
Tho' never here the amaranth yet grew,
And grain breeds grain, and more and more grain still.
—Eugene Lee-Hamilton in Academy.

"Was Not Arrayed."

All our readers are familiar with the old story of the sailor who explained to his messmate what an anthem was like, by ringing the changes on the words: "Give me a handpike, Bill." This idea has been more artistically worked up in *Cathedral Chimes* as follows: "The following musical incident is related by one who recently attended a fashionable church. The choir started with a reference to the lillies of the field, and after ringing the changes on the word 'consider' until all idea of its connection was lost, they began to tell the congregation, through the mouth of the soprano, that 'Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed.' Straightway the soprano was reinforced by the basso, who declared that Solomon was most decidedly and emphatically not arrayed—was not arrayed. Then the alto ventured it as her opinion that Solomon was not arrayed, when the tenor, without a moment's hesitation, sang as if it had been officially announced that 'he was not arrayed.'

'Then, when the feelings of the congregation had been harrowed up sufficiently, and our sympathies all aroused for poor Solomon, the choir at length, in a most cool and composed manner, informed us that the idea they intended to convey was that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed 'like one of these.'

"These what? So long a time had elapsed since they sang of the lilies that the thread was entirely lost, and by 'these' one naturally concluded that the choir was designated. Arrayed like one of these? We should think not, indeed! Solomon in a Prince Albert or cutaway coat! No, most decidedly no! Solomon in the very zenith of his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

Took Time by the Forelock.

The funniest after-election story is told by Representative Hopkins, of Illinois. In his district is the little crossroads postoffice of Ivanhoe, over which, in Cleveland's administration, a German democrat presided. When President Harrison came into power Mr. Hopkins had the democrat succeeded by a Teutonic republican, who died about a year and a half ago. His wife was thereupon appointed postmistress. On the day after election the German democrat appeared at the post office. "Cleveland has won," he said, with accents of the fatherland and of triumph dreadfully mixed. "The post office is mine." The widow, knowing that Cleveland had been elected, and unsuspectingly believing that her official career was ended, did not object when her predecessor brought a big wagon and carted the entire contents of the post office over to his store. He has been acting as postmaster ever since. Yesterday Mr. Hopkins reported the facts to the Post Office Department, and an inspector has been sent to convince the enterprising democrat of the error of his way.

Women as Inventors.

This was the subject of a lecture by Miss Kate C. Phelps at the Mechanics' Fair in Boston. The first cotton-gin, it seems, was invented by the widow General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. Among inventions by women were mentioned machines for making horseshoes, reapers and mowers, a machine for driving barrel hoops, a steam and flume box, an automatic floor for elevator shafts, a rail for street cars, and some valuable electric illuminating apparatus. Beside these there are car couplings, locomotive wheels, material for packing journals and bearings, machines for gun stocks, a sewing machine, a signaling telegraph for cable railways and a stock car.

In 1809 Mary Ries invented a method for weaving straw with silk or thread. In 1324 Diana H. Tuttle patented an attachment for accelerating spinning-wheel heads. Later a globe for teaching geography, a method for extracting fur from skins, a non-inductive electric cable, a mechanical telephone, a compound for plastering, were given to the public by women. An ear battery for the deaf, a transfer-bed for hospitals, a wheel attachment for sleighs, a process for concentrating ores, a seat for bicycles, a machine for rolling axles, spindles and other metal articles, are all inventions of American women. An English woman patented a draughtsman's dividing instrument, and a French woman invented a leather-dressing machine, a German woman some apparatus for preparing fiber for the manufacture of brushes and brooms. Mary B. Melton proved herself a benefactor to the traveling public by inventing a device for deadening the sound of car wheels, and 40 years ago Sarah Mather invented the sub-marine telescope and lamp. The first machine for making paper bags was a woman's idea, and by its use 200,000 bags are made every day.

Polite Patrick.

The pretty girl had come to the summer hotel, and Pat drove her up from the station. Pat was chatty, and she talked to him.

"I understand Miss Utterly is the prettiest girl at the hotel this season," she said.

"Beggin' your pardon, miss," remarked Pat, "she was that until to-day."

"And why not to-day?" she inquired with a very natural curiosity.

"Och, miss, an' hev ye not kem?" said Pat, and the girl was prettier than ever through her blushes.

No Work, No Success.

Say, young man, there is one thing you can not do. You can't make a success in life unless you work. Better men than you have tried it and failed. You can't loaf around street corners and saloons, smoke cigars, tell fool stories, drink whisky and sponge on some one else without making a failure in life. You must learn a trade or get into some honest business. If you don't you will be a chronic loafer, despised by all, producing nothing—simply making yourself a burden on your parents or on the State. There is no place in the world to-day for loafers. The ripe fruit is at the top of the tree. You must climb to get it. If you wait for it to fall at your feet you will never get it. Smarter men will jump up and pluck it all. Move. Do something, no matter how small. It will be a starter. Help yourself and other will help you. There is no royal path to success. Toil, grit, endurance—those are the requisites. Wake up and see what you can do.

God needs people who will do faithful work without being watched.

If prohibition should ever become a law, liquor dealers, some contend, should be compensated for the loss of stock, and for their breweries and saloons. Who compensated the gas companies for their loss in many of our towns, when electricity took the place of gas? Oleomargerine was outlawed, did we compensate for *their* loss of machinery and material? Who compensated the slave owners for their slaves? Would you pay the highwayman for his bludgeon, the assassin for his knife, the burglar for his tools? Who compensated the thousands in Pittsburg and Philadelphia who were refused license this year and last? They sustained heavy loss. Have you nothing to say about compensating the six hundred thousand drunkards' wives and children who have been systematically robbedthrough the years by these same liquor men, who have become rich just in proportion as their patrons have become poor.

"I have been working all day like a Trojan," said the young lady teacher to her pupils, "and I wish you would follow my example."

Up went the hand of the biggest boy in the class.

"What is a Trojan, Miss B., and how hard does it work, please?"

"A Trojan is—is a—why, a Trojan is—you look that up, Billy, for yourself—then you'll remember it."

"That was a Parthian shot," said the principal of a school, who overheard the dialogue.

"What? Where? I didn't hear any shot," exclaimed Miss B. rousing herself from a trance of meditation.

"No?" replied the principal, with a caustic accent. Suppose you look up the meaning of the phrase—then you'll remember it."

"There's a Roland for her Oliver," remarked an assistant teacher.

Then her face paled and she rushed out in search of an encyclopedia of phrases and fable, before someone should ask if she knew the meaning and origin of the illustration she so flippantly quoted.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Dec. 24.

Population, 408.

Last consecutive number, 1067.

The hospital only contains one patient.

The visitors this week only numbered 25.

The roof of the new brush shop has been completed.

The carpenters are making two new cases for office use.

Northampton county sent in an inmate on Wednesday.

The output of the shirt factory has been 81 doz. shirts.

Indiana county's sheriff brought in a prisoner on Tuesday.

No. 578 was returned to the Reformatory from parole on Wednesday.

Among Wednesday's arrivals was a prisoner from Lawrence county.

Inmates 623 and 625 had their final discharges sent them on Wednesday.

Two new inmates were received from Franklin county on Wednesday.

Mr. Donaldson and men are engaged in emptying the larger brick kiln.

The carpenters did some repair work on the wagons and sleighs this week.

Nineteen men were transferred from ward B to ward A since our last issue.

Nine head of cattle were added to those already possessed by the Reformatory.

Day carpenters are laying floors and putting in sash on the new brush shop building.

The blowing engine formerly in the old repair shop is entirely remodeled and repainted.

Officer Beck and men were engaged in removing the refuse from the fields back of the barn.

The new cell building between Wards A and C is being cleaned out and gotten ready for use.

Cons. Nos. 722, 732, 775, 778, 779, 780, 782, 788, 790, 792, 796, 799 and 801 were paroled on Monday.

The amount of water forced through the one pump into the boilers averages 3,300 gallons per hour.

The consumption of coal in the boiler house for the nine days from Dec. 8 to 17, was 244,790 pounds.

Keeper Walton's men laid a walk outside the wall from No. 2 tower to the railroad gates, since our last issue.

A handsome new schedule for Ward A has been made by Inmate 432 and is now in position on the walls.

Twenty little porkers are now grunting and squealing in the Reformatory stys as the result of an "increase in the porcine family."

Mr. Hoffman's men have been doing the necessary glazing for the new brush shop, and painting the ceilings of the cells in the new cell building.

Assistant Machinist Gerlock refitted one of the pumps in the boiler house and added a new water meter to it. The foundation was also rebuilt by the brick layers.

Inmates 573, 595, 690, 745, 776, 777, 781, 789, 791, 795, 798 and 802 departed from the Reformatery on parole Tuesday as the result of the Board of Managers' meeting last Friday.

William Humphries, No. 376, died in the hospital on Thursday, at 1.20, P. M., from consumption, aged about 23 years, and was interred in the Reformatory cemetery yesterday afternoon.

Covey, Bevy, Flight, Flock.

A flight of doves or swallows.
A plump of wild fowl.
A muster of peacocks.
A covey of partridges.
A nide of pheasants.
A troop of monkeys.
A school of whales.
A shoal of herring.
A stand of plovers.
A brood of grouse.
A sleuth of bears.
A pack of wolves.
A siege of herons.
A bevy of quails.
A skulk of foxes.
A swarm of bees.
A drove of oxen.
A herd of swine.
A pride of lions.
A flock of geese.
A wisp of snipe.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Eclectric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. O'Connor & Bud Sons and

THE BERLIN POOR.

Facts About the Cellar Life of This City of Tenements.

A Visit to Meyer's Hof and Its Scenes of Birth and Death.

Berlin, writes Frank G. Carpenter, is a city of flats, and the people here are crowded almost as much as the Chinese are in San Francisco. There are tens of thousands who live in cellars, and of the 2,000,000 people living within the city limits, only about 30,000 have more than seven rooms. Of this vast population there are less than 3000 who have a whole house to themselves, and there are more than half a million who have only one room in their tenements which can be heated. The people swarm, and they become more crowded every yeat. You see no little houses here. The cottage system is practically unknown, and the rich and the poor are crowded together in the same building. The difference lies in the location and the character of the room.

The buildings are usually of five or six stories. In the basement you will find cobblers, butchers and grocerymen, while back around the courts every imaginable trade goes on and families live in narrow quarters and work at something or other to make a livelihood. On the first floor, if the street is a business one, there will be first-class, stores, restaurants or beer halls, and above these you may find a German colonel or a general, or a rich business man. On the same floor in the back rooms will be the cheaper quarters, and as you near the top of the house the character of the tenants falls and their numbers increase. There is a difference in rate according to different parts of the city, but there are cheap tenements everywhere and you find the poor in every block. I visited the other day a single house which contained 400 families and in which lived more than 1500 people. It was a building of about a hundred feet front, running back, perhaps for 200 feet and built around five great courts.

There was no yard connected with it except these dirty courts paved with cobblestones, and in these hollow-eyed children swarmed and old men and women sat against the walls trying to catch the sun. The building consisted of six stories and it was entered by a passageway in the middle. At the door of this as I came in I saw two young women standing with babies in their arms, and the children playing in the rear were of all ages and sizes. As I looked at them and the people about them it struck me that the building was typical of the world. Every variety of life was going on among them. On one side I saw two women laughing. In another part a young girl and an old man were trying to teach a baby to walk, and as I stood there an undertaker came through with a little coffin, containing a baby, under his arm, and with its weeping mother following behind as its sole mourner. This building is known as "Meyer's Hof," and it is one of the largest tenement houses in Berlin.

Here are 1500 people sleeping every night on an area of less than one-half acre of ground. Some of the rooms contain more than one family, and not a few of the poorest of the renters take roomers. I visited some of the tenements. They seemed to be clean, but they were small and there were a couple of beds in nearly every room. There were about 100 families living around each court and these courts were not as large as the average city back yard. At the entrance to each court there were billboards like those you find in large office buildings in America, upon which were registered the names of the tenants and the numbers of their rooms.

Upon the ground floor there were little stores and I dropped into a barber shop at the corner of one of the courts and chatted with the barber. His room was about five feet wide by six feet deep, and he had a sign on the outside of it stating that his prices for shaving were 5 pfennings or a little more than a cent, and he cut hair for about double this rate. He told me that he had often a hundred customers a day and that he had double the number on Saturdays. He sold matches and cigars and made wigs as well as barbered, and he said that his rent for this room was $2.50 a month and that he slept here at night.

They Welcome the Guillotine.

It is said that the guillotine has recently been introduced by the French into their colony of Tonquin. Our neighbors, as all the world is aware, have had and still have plenty of work to do in the way of exterminating piracy in that vast and as yet unremunerative possession. And the method by which they endeavor to exterminate the pirate (when they catch him, which as a rule they do not) is that of decapitation. That ceremony has hitherto been performed in the primitive and rather barbarous native way. The culprit, being placed in a convenient position, used to light a cigarette and wait for the executioner to take a shot at his neck with a big sword.

Sometimes the headsman aimed straight and sometimes he did not, and a feeling had long existed among the gentlemen of the piratical profession that an execution was distinctly an unpleasant process for the patient. Consequently the introduction of the "wood of justice" has by no means produced the effect which the French authorities desired and expected. Instead of being impressed with the horror of this mode of execution, the natives of Tonquin are said to be highly delighted with it. In fact, they regard the guillotine as a most ingenious article de Paris, and they have already witnessed one execution with every demonstration of enthusiasm.

Dying, they say, is made so delightfully easy by this admirable invention of the superior European intelligence. The result is that considerable satisfaction is expressed in piratical circles, and it is confidently anticipated that piracy will increase very considerably, as no one in Tonquin would mind being abbreviated instantaneously by the guillotine. Death, in short, has lost most of its terror because the process of dying has been rendered so simple.—London Globe.

Mileage of the Railroads.

Some interesting facts are gleaned from a report issued by the Census Bureau in regard to the railway mileage of the world during the year 1890. Accompanying the report are charts showing the length of railways in every country. Out of a total railway mileage for the world of 370,281 miles the United States has nearly 163,597 miles, or 44.18 per cent. The railway mileage of the United States exceeds by 3942 miles the entire mileage of the old world, Europe's 136,865 miles, Asia's 18,798 miles and Africa's 3992 miles, making an aggregate of only 159,655 miles. The report contains a history of railway mileage in the United States since 1830, when there were only 40 miles of railroad, up to 1890. In 1840 the figures were 2755.19 miles; 1850 they had rizen to 8571.48 miles; in 1860 the total had swelled to 28,919.79 miles; the census of 1870 showed the mileage to be 49,168.33 miles; that of 1880 placed the figures at 87,724.08 miles, while in 1890, there was a total of 163,597.05 miles.

The Russian Eldest Son.

In many countries, boys have some peculiar attachment to their names, so that it is easy to distinguish a boy from his father, who is the head of his family. In Russia, the term "vitch" is added. Thus, the son of the czar is called the czarvitch, and you will find this title added to the name of the eldest son of every family sufficiently prominent to care for such things.

Of course, all the sons cannot receive the same title, so it is usually limited to the eldest son. Whenever, in Russia, you hear or see the title "vitch," you may always be sure that the young man or boy with the title is the eldest son of a father who is still living.—[New York Ledger.

A Forthcoming Romance.

"Deary, will you elope with me?"

"Yes, George, just as soon as pa and mamma have made all the arrangements."—[Chicago News-Record.

While the earth is going around the sun once it revolves upon its own axis 365 1-4 times.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

There are now 469 electric railways in existence, with a trackage of 5446 miles.

The process of engraving on glass by electricity is exhibited at the American Institute Fair.

It is estimated that about 150,000 incandescent lamps are burned in New York every night.

Dr. Elliott Cones, the ornithologist, says the feather of a bird is merely the scale of a lizard or serpent modified.

A hippometer, to record the number of a horse's paces and the distance he has travelled, has been invented by an officer in the French army.

Gold is so very tenacious that a piece of it drawn into wire one-tenth of an inch in diameter will sustain a weight of 500 pounds without breaking.

It has been discovered that the Congo River is 1452 feet deep at its mouth. The mouth of the Mississippi has a depth of thirty-three feet and the Thames of forty feet.

In New York City the fastest elevators are in the Union Trust Company's building, on Broadway, near Wall street. They shoot up or down, carrying 3000 pounds at a speed of 600 feet a minute.

In view of the fact that electric omnibuses operated by storage batteries have been introduced in London, the Electrical Review advocates a similar motive power being employed on the Fifth avenue stage line in this city.

Fog and rain have given a boom to London electric lighing companies recently. Forty miles of wire for incandescent electric lights have been run in Smithfield markets, and the current was turned on for the first time last week. The Lord Mayor was present, and the inaugural ceremony was quite imposing.

A Baltimore man has applied for a patent on a sleigh to be run by electricity. The power will be stored under the seat and be transmitted to a small wheel in front by means of an endless chain. The face of the wheel is provided with cutters, which will pull the sleigh along. The inventor claims a speed of from twelve to fifteen miles an hour.

Curiosities About Cattle.

The first cattle that were brought into the American colonies were landed at the James River plantation, in Virginia, in the year 1607. They came from the West Indies, and were the descendants of the cattle taken to those islands by Columbus on his second voyage, in the year 1493. In 1610 several cows were landed, and again, in 1611, about 100 head more were brought to the plantation. This, therefore, was the genesis of the cattle business in America.

In order to encourage the industry to the fullest possible extent an order was passed forbidding the slaughter of any animal of the bovine kind under penality of death. Under this restriction the number of cattle increased to 30,000 in Virginia alone before the end of the year 1619.

The first cattle brought into the New England colonies arrived at Plymouth in 1624, and were imported from England by Governor Winslow. Three heifers and a bull made up the cargo: "in color," the old record says, "they were black, black and white, and brindle." In 1826 12 cows were sent to Cape Ann, and in 1629 30 more. In 1630 about 100 more were imported "for the exclusive use of the colony of Massachusetts Bay." During the same year 103 were sent from Holland to New York, so that by the year 1630 there were a good many head of "horned cattle," in the different colonies.

The reader naturally thinks of these animals as superb specimens of the bovine race, but they are not. History, that is, the curious and interesting part of history, tells us that the average weight of fat cattle in the Liverpool market as late as 1710 was only 370 lbs. What an evolution in 182 years.—[American Dairyman.

How to Preserve It.

"Our friendship must never die," he said. "It must be kept green forever."

"Then we must be careful that it does not ripen into love," she replied.—[Indianapolis Journal.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

BABY LOUISE.

I'm in love with you, Baby Louise!
With your silken hair and your soft blue eyes,
And the dreamy wisdom that in them lies,
And the faint, sweet smile you brought from the skies,
God's sunshine, Baby Louise!

When you fold your hands, Baby Louise,
Your hands, like the fairy's, so tiny and fair
With a pretty, innocent, saint-like air,
Are you trying to think of some angel taught prayer
You learned above, Baby Louise?

I'm in love with you, Baby Louise!
Why? you never raise your beautiful head!
Some day, little one, your cheek will grow red
With a flush of delight to hear the words said,
"I love you," Baby Louise!

Do you hear me, Baby Louise?
I have sung you praises for nearly an hour,
And your lashes keep drooping lower and lower,
And you've gone to sleep like a weary flower,
Ungrateful Baby Louise!

—[Margaret Eytinge.

SINGING MICE.

A four-footed creature that sings is certainly curious enough to have its existence doubted, and many people do not believe that such a thing as a singing mouse has ever been seen or, more correctly speaking, heard. It has, though, and in a certain house, beloved of mice generally, what sounded like the voice of a very small bird was often heard in the wall. A trap was set for the uproarious ones that kept up a constant squaking and gnawing, besides nibbling every viand that they could possibly get at; and one night the dainty bit of cheese lured into captivity a mouse that looked like other mice and acted like a wren. Such a quivering, musical, little warble could scarcely come from any other throat than that of the tiny bird.

But it was soon proved beyond a doubt that mousie did it himself, and that he must be the very singer who gave the mysterious wall concerts, so the next thing was to make him a cage. It was quite an uncommon one, as uncommon as he was himself—a glass globe covered with netting. A warm nest was arranged in it, and the curious little performer took very kindly to his luxurious quarters. He had, of course, the best cheese to nibble at, and he evidently considered himself in clover. He put on airs, too, and seemed to know when he was being watched. At such times he would raise himself up, and try with all his small might and main to act like a canary. Sometimes he would hold up one paw, and then he was a full-fledged prima donna, sending forth such loud notes that it was almost startling to hear him.

But an easy life did not seem to agree with the amusing little rodent, and possibly he pined for the hole in the wall, with its boundless freedom, where he may have left "his young barbarians at play." In a few days he died without any apparent cause and the experiment of caging a singing mouse was altogether unsuccessful.

Other four-footed warblers have been kept in good condition for a much longer time, giving abundant opportunity to make some very interesting discoveries in regard to their musical organs. They do not, it appears, sing with their throats, like other songsters, but with their noses. Their vocal cords are vibrating folds of the skin at the outlet of each nostril, and the performer can vary the tone from high to low by using more or less force in expelling the air. When quite by himself the sound produced by the singer resembles that of an Æolian harp; but in a cage, when the small prisoner is often singing for effect, the notes are much holder.

A cat purrs very much in the same way as a mouse sings, and both are signs of comfort and satisfaction. But the mouse's song, unlike that of the cat, has given rise to many absurd superstitions, and houses have acquired the bad reputation of being haunted because of singing mice in the walls. The soft wailing sound which the song then assumes is said to come from the uneasy spirits of those who have been murdered; and the servants who are frightened by the singing mouse could never be made to believe that the continual picking and stealing from the pantry are done by the singer himself and his near relatives.—[American Farmer.

Owing to the low price of wheat in South America, the exporters of Buenos Ayres are doing nothing, and the wheat is accumulating and being sold for local consumption.

Mrs. Elizabeth Messer
Baltimore, Md.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine. For 10 years I had **Neuralgia, Dyspepsia** and **fainting spells.** Sometimes I would be almost stiff with cold perspiration. I weighed less than 100 lbs. and was a picture of misery. But I began to improve at once on taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

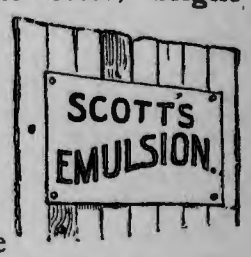
and am now **perfectly cured.** I eat well, sleep well and am in **perfect health.** Instead of being dead now, I am alive and **weigh 142 lbs.**" Mrs. Elizabeth Messer, 19 East Barney St., Baltimore, Md.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable.

N Y N U—52

Signs of Health.

You don't have to look twice to detect them—bright eyes, bright color, bright smiles, bright in every action.



Disease is overcome only when weak tissue is replaced by the healthy kind. Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil effects cure by building up sound flesh. It is agreeable to taste and easy of assimilation.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

THE KIND THAT CURES

CHARLES SIMMONS,
Cohoes, N. Y.

A MARVEL IN COHOES!
Kidney and Liver Disease
FOR 15 YEARS,
CURED BY 3 BOTTLES!

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:
GENTLEMEN:—Having been restored to **good health** by the use of your Sarsaparilla I feel it my **duty** to let others know the great benefit I have received.
For **15 years** I have been troubled with **severe pains** in the **Stomach,** also **Kidney** and **Liver Disease,** so badly that for weeks at a time I had to stay in bed.
I have used three bottles of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

and **I feel like a new man.** I recommend it to any afflicted with disease of the Kidneys. Yours respectfully,
Cohoes, N. Y. CHARLES SIMMONS.
The truth of the above is certified to by
JAMES S. CALKINS,
Druggist of Cohoes, N. Y.

Never purchase of a "SUBSTITUTER," (a person who tries to sell you something else when you call for Dana's.) **Our bottles are being filled with a COUNTERFEIT ARTICLE by "Substituters." Buy of the HONEST DEALER who sells you what you ask for, and if you receive no benefit he will return your money.**
Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

"August Flower"

Miss C. G. McClave, Schoolteacher, 753 Park Place, Elmira, N. Y. "This Spring while away from home teaching my first term in a country school I was perfectly wretched with that human agony called dyspepsia. After dieting for two weeks and getting no better, a friend wrote me, suggesting that I take August Flower. The very next day I purchased a bottle. I am delighted to say that August Flower helped me so that I have quite recovered from my indisposition."

LATER NEWS.

MRS. DIANA DOUTY, aged 103 years, nine months and fifteen days, died a few days ago, at the home of her son, Bainbridge Douty, in Charlton, Mass.

THE famous case of Father McGlynn, of St. Stephen's Church, New York City, has finally been decided by the restoration to him of authority to perform his priestly functions.

ALL the Hudson County (N. J.) ballot box stuffers serving terms in the State prison have been liberated, the Court of Pardons having paroled thirty-two and pardoned one, John A. Whelan.

THE snow storm after prevailing over the Pacific Northwest for forty-eight hours ceased. Snow fell to a depth of twenty-four inches.

A WRECK occurred on the Santa Fe Road near Colorado Springs, Col., in which many people were injured, two fatally.

GENERAL JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State, decided to resign that position and accept the appointment as special counsel for the United States in the Bering Sea arbitration.

THE Secretary of War issued a general order announcing a renewal of the agreement between the Federal Government and Mexico, whereby the troops of the two countries may cross over the territory of the other in pursuit of savage hostile Indians.

CHOLERA has appeared on the Austrian frontier as well as in Hamburg.

MICHAEL DAVITT, the Home Rule agitator, was unseated as a Member of the British Parliament.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

POPE LEO is a poet of the Virginian school.

THE Prince of Wales writes his letters on light blue paper.

JOHN BURROUGHS, the writer about birds, was once a schoolmaster of Jay Gould.

THOUGH only forty-seven years old, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward has been writing for publication over thirty years.

ROYAL WOODWARD, of Brookline, Mass., the original "village blacksmith," died recently, and his will has just been filed.

"FOXY" BANCROFT, who has been elected Mayor of Cambridge, Mass., was the captain and stroke of the best crew Yale ever had.

MGR. LOUIS GALIMBERTI, recently raised to the cardinalate, is said to be the only journalist to whom the red hat has been given.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT may be found hard at work at 9:30 every morning, and he very rarely closes his desk until 5 in the afternoon.

"FIGHTING JIM" is the name given to Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, so well known to the National Capital and so welcome to all drawing rooms.

IT is Congressman Bourke Cockran's practice never to prepare a speech in manuscript, but simply to make a few notes of the topics he intends to discuss.

DR. PENTECOST, who goes over from this country to take charge of a Presbyterian church in London, is to have house rent free and a salary of $7500 a year.

GEORGE KENNAN, the traveler, is desirous of returning to Russia, but is regarded with such disfavor by the authorities of that country that he does not think it wise to do so.

DANIEL LAMONT, formerly the Private Secretary of Grover Cleveland, is said to have made more than $500,000 since he went into the street railway business in New York City four years ago.

REV. C. L. DODSON (Lewis Carroll), the bachelor tutor of Oxford, known the world over as the author of "Alice in Wonderland," refuses to visit grown-up girls who had read his book when they were little. He is bashful, and is afraid they might become sentimental.

MISS HELEN GOULD'S inheritance makes her, probably with one exception, the richest young and unmarried woman in America. The fortune of Miss Garrett, daughter of the late President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, is larger than Miss Gould's, but a part of Miss Garrett's fortune has been made by her own business sagacity.

TRUMAN HENRY SAFFORD, Professor of Astronomy at Williams College, is one of the most remarkable "lightning calculators" now living. He is small in stature, but has a large head and a most active brain. His manner is quick and nervous, and when "doing a large and difficult sum in his head" he walks rapidly up and down the class room, clasping and unclasping his hands or twitching his mustache; but the calculation is rapidly made, and the result is almost invariably the correct one.

SHOT HIS BROTHERS.

Little Henry Smith Thought the Gun Wasn't Loaded.

A most disastrous accident occurred a few afternoons ago at New Haven, Ind. Henry, the eleven-year-old son of Samuel Smith, saw his brother's shotgun against a table in the kitchen.

There was no cap on the gun lock, and thinking the gun was not loaded he secured a cap and in fun pointed the gun at his two younger brothers, Joseph and Grover, aged ten and eight respectively. He snapped the trigger, and, the gun being loaded, the full charge of shot struck the two boys.

Grover, whose heart was penetrated, died instantly and Joseph was fatally injured. The shot entered both of his lungs. About fifty shot entered Joseph's breast and arms.

WINTRY WEATHER.

Much Suffering in Western Kansas and More Feared.

The extremely wintry weather that has prevailed in Western Kansas has caused much suffering among the settlers. There has been much snow and the weather has been very cold. Cattle have been deprived of the grazing, and storms have been so extensive that it is almost impossible to keep the cattle and hogs supplied with sufficient fuel to keep them warm.

It is manifest that if the weather continues throughout the winter as it has been for the past three weeks there will be much suffering among the settlers in the western and northwestern counties and a great deal of stock will perish for want of food.

Curiosities About Turkeys.

It does not seem to be generally known that the turkey was domesticated by the Indians long before the discovery of this continent by white men, but such is the case. "Hundreds of large, tame hens of black and mottled hues" are mentioned as being seen by the earliest voyagers to Mexico. Oveido speaks of the turkey as a "kind of peacock abounding in New Spaine, the male of which hath a beard likened unto that of a man, and which is to the people of that country what the barne-yarde fowle is to us." Turkeys were introduced into the West Indies in 1525 and into Spain the following year. They were first imported by the English in the year 1541, twenty-three years after the discovery of Mexico. William Penn says: "The turkeys of these parts are frequently so immoderately fat and large that the flesh of one will furnish meat for twenty, their weight often being about forty pounds; I have even seen one that weighed six pounds more." Wood, in his "New England Prospect," says: "All the yeare long the price of a good turkie-cocke is foure shillings; and he is well worth it, for he may be in weight forty pounds." Josselyn, in his "Rarieties," says, "I have heard several credible persons affirm that they have seen turkie-cocks that have weighed forty, yea, sixty pounds." In modern times turkeys are rarely found that weigh more than twenty-five pounds; exceptions to this general rule, however, are often chronicled. The prize-winner at the Paris Exposition of 1878 weighed forty-three pounds. Some time during 1866 Mrs. Lonesbury, of Stamford, Conn., sent a present to President Johnson, in the shape of a two-year-old turkey-cock which weighed forty-seven pounds.—St. Louis Republic.

Marketing in Southern France.

Until you go to an open air market in the south of France you do not know what genuine pleasure can be obtained from the usual prosaic proceeding. Just imagine great, beautiful cherries at eight cents a pound, strawberries about five cents a pound, grapes, plums, pears, peaches, all in the perfection of beauty and luscious flavor, sold on the same small scale according to our American ideas. Green almonds and filberts, olives, mushrooms, fresh fish right from the waters that almost lapped the edges of the primitive market (for there were but few booths, almost everything being displayed on cloths laid out on the ground that sloped down to the smiling sea), radishes and lettuce just picked in the quaint old time gardens on the adjacent slopes, and above all and dominating even the baskets of snails with a breath of summer, were the great panniers filled with blossoms whose beauty and fragrance would bring tremendous prices in this land of ours, where roses sometimes are worth their weight in gold. For twenty cents one can fill a carriage with mignonette, violets, carnations as spicy as they are vivid; jasmine, mimosa, heliotrope and great cream and pink roses that hang their heads with the burden of their own fragrance.—Philadelphia Times.

A Rat in Curious Guise.

Writing from St. Petersburg, our correspondent says: A curious case comes up for trial in a Court of Second Instance next week, the details of which are instructive. The plaintiff, an lady took a strong fancy to a tiny lap-dog a few months ago, which she declared was the prettiest and funniest little creature she had ever set her eyes upon. The dealer, however, dampened her enthusiasm by asking an exorbitant price for the animal, whose nimbleness and vivacity were certainly marvelous. A day or two later the lady called again, determined to pay the extravagant price, but like the Roman king, when bidding for the books of the Sybil, her offer was refused and the price raised. She acted somewhat different from the pagan monarch, however, and paying the money, returned home with the coveted prize.

All her friends admired her new acquisition, but both she and they agreed that it was somewhat queer that the animal should be continually slinking away into dark corners, and generally fighting shy of the light, while she had no more success in trying to tame it than if she had tried her hand on a jaguar. The general conduct of the lap-dog was highly mysterious, but it was a mystery possessed of a certain charm which rather added to its value than otherwise. They fed the animal with the best of everything, and, one day, after it had partaken of a hearty meal, its mistress thought she heard an explosion. Looking round, she missed her lap-dog, but in its place beheld an enormous rat standing on the dog's skin, in which it had been cunningly sewed up by the dishonest dealer. The case will now be heard by a Court of Second Instance in connection with the question of the amount of damages claimed by the plaintiff. The dealer alleges that he was deceived himself, having purchased it for a lapdog.—London Telegraph.

Stopping a Hiccough.

"Why don't you stop that hiccoughing?" said a gentleman to a friend, who for some moments had been subjected to the annoying convulsive movement of the diaphragm.

"I wish I could," gasped the victim, "but it's no go. A fellow tried to scare me—said my coat was on fire—knew it wasn't—swallowed nine times nine swallows of water—no go—feel like a washed out hand engine," he ejaculated, angrily, having told his woes in disjointed utterances and between coughs.

"Well, you are a chump," remarked the first speaker. "Come with me," and he led his friend into an adjoining restaurant and ordered a heaping spoonful of powdered sugar.

"Come," he said, "swallow this all at once." The victim did so slowly, and found to his intense surprise and relief when the operation was completed that the hiccoughs had vanished.

"Now," remarked the first gentleman, "for teaching you that remedy I'll take just one cigar with you. It is not a part of the process, but it's worth the price, isn't it? As for the sugar I have never known it to fail to cure even the most stubborn case of hiccoughs."—New York Herald.

A Mine of Ice.

Wonders will never cease. Tom Kirby has discovered that he possesses a veritable mine of ice. In a large fissure in the steep wall of rock facing the railroad track on Bear Creek, on Kirby's land, ice is being taken out for family use by every one in the neighborhood. Mr. Kirby made a trip to the place and brought back a sack full of clear, hard ice. He informed a Gazette reporter that there were hundreds of tons of ice between the rocky walls that must have been there for centuries.—Hendrick (Col.) Gazette.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer $100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

DESERVING CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs and Colds should try them. Price 25 cents.

Nantahala.—$100 per share. Every 2 shares secures a town lot. Fortunes in the South. Send 6c. for prospectus. A. J. McBride, Atlanta, Ga.

Disease is unnatural and is but the proof that we are abusing Nature. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome this abuse.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

S.S.S. CURES MALARIAL POISON

Nature should be assisted to throw off impurities of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so promptly, or so safely as Swift's Specific.

LIFE HAD NO CHARMS.

For three years I was troubled with malarial poison, which caused my appetite to fail, and I was greatly reduced in flesh, and life lost all its charms. I tried mercurial and potash remedies, but to no effect. I could get no relief. I then decided to try S.S.S. A few bottles of this wonderful medicine made a complete and permanent cure, and I now enjoy better health than ever.
J. A. RICE, Ottawa, Kan.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Pain in the Back,
joints or hips, sediment in urine like brick-dust frequent calls or retention, rheumatism.

Kidney Complaint,
Diabetes, dropsy, scanty or high colored urine.

Urinary Troubles,
Stinging sensations when voiding, distress pressure in the parts, urethral irritation, stricture.

Disordered Liver,
Bloat or dark circles under the eyes, tongue coated, constipation, yellowish eyeballs.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund you the price paid.
At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

GOITRE or Thick Neck Cure. By Mail, $1. J. N. KLEIN, Belleville, N. J.

ST. JACOBS OIL
CURES
RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, SPRAINS,
BRUISES, BURNS, SWELLINGS,
NEURALGIA.

A copy of the "Official Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition, descriptive of Buildings and Grounds, beautifully illustrated, in water color effects, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10c. in postage stamps by THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

"Knowledge is Folly Unless Put to Use." You Know
SAPOLIO?
THEN USE IT.

These are Facts
which
Housekeepers Should Seriously Consider.

If you want the best food, you will be interested in the following facts, which show why "Royal" is the best baking powder, why it makes the best and most wholesome food, and why its use has become almost universal—its sale greater in this country than the sale of all other cream of tartar baking powders combined.

The Royal Baking Powder NEVER fails.

It is absolutely pure and wholesome.

It is combined from the most approved and healthful ingredients.

It makes the finest flavored, most tender, delicious and wholesome food.

It has greater leavening strength than any other baking powder, and is therefore the cheapest.

It never loses its strength, but will keep fresh and of full leavening power until used.

It acts slowly in the dough, so that none of its strength is lost before the baking is completed.

It makes food that will keep sweet, moist and fresh longer, or that may be eaten hot and fresh with impunity.

The reasons why the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all others in these respects are easily stated: One is because it is made from chemically pure materials; another is because it is made with greater care and accuracy than any other. It is always uniform in composition and leavening power. It has been the standard baking powder since its introduction. **The founder and conductor of its business ever since is still at the head of its management.** Thus all the knowledge and skill attained by over a quarter of a century's experience is available in its present preparation. The consumer is not experimented upon by changes of formula that are constantly being made in other powders in an effort to get a mixture that will not "cake" or lose its strength, or that follow changes of proprietorship or manufacturers. The Royal Baking Powder is always certain and equal in its work; a teaspoonful does the same perfect work to-day that it did yesterday, or last week or month, or last year.

While the last teaspoonful in a can of Royal is as good as the first, other powders lose their strength after being made a short time, and particularly after the can is opened.

The exactness with which the active principle of each ingredient prior to mixing is ascertained by expert chemists; the actual prohibition enforced against the receipt into the works of an impure ingredient; the care with which the materials are dried, coated and prepared before their combination, and the precision in packing the powder so that it shall be delivered to the consumer in the perfect condition in which it leaves the factory, are some of the details which go to make the perfect "Royal."

The same means are not employed by other manufacturers. There have been a great many imitations of the Royal, but no equals. Pure materials are not employed, care is not taken in their preparation and combination, while in the great majority of baking powders alum is added to give them strength, while cheapening their cost.

The great popularity and general use of the Royal Baking Powder attest its superiority.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

25 DOSES 25c. THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25c 50c & $1.00
SHILOH'S CURE.
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

NYNU—52

WORN NIGHT AND DAY
COMFORT.

Holds the worst rupture with ease under all circumstances.
Perfect { ADJUSTMENT, COMFORT, CURE.
New Pat. Improvement Illustrated Cat. and rules for self-measurement securely sealed. C. V. House Mfg. Company, 744 Broadway, New York City.

MONEY IN CHICKENS.

For 25c. in stamps we send a 100-PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during 20 years. It teaches how to Detect and Cure Diseases; Feed for Eggs, also for Fattening; which Fowls to Save for Breeding; everything requisite for profitable Poultry raising. BOOK PUBLISHING CO. 134 Leonard Street, New York.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating, Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Agents making $50 per week. MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., X 850, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—We desire reliable Agents, who are already Traveling Salesmen, to carry our lubricants as a side line. MANUFACTURERS' OIL COMPANY, Cleveland, O

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

C. B. Thompson, of Bedford, is home for the holidays.

Miss Grace Ewing, of town, is visiting friends in Altoona.

Geo. Schmittle arrived home last week from Philadelphia, much improved in health.

We regret that we are unable to learn the names of many visitors to our town this week.

Christmas was generally observed here by the bank, stores, railroad, etc., on Monday.

McClelland Hildebrand represented this place in the capacity of juryman at court last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fields, of Harrisburg, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fields' parents in this place.

E. R. Stratford, who is a student at Dickinson College, Carlisle, is home on his annual vacation.

The Mount Union schools closed on the 23d inst. for the holidays, and will reopen on the 3rd proximo.

The MAPLETON ITEM calendars for 1893 are out and were pronounced A1 by all who have seen them.

Miss Nora Spanogle and J. H. Shimer, both of Mapleton, stopped in town between trains on Thursday last.

Misses Rena and Gussie Benscoter who are attending school at Birmingham, are home for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spangler, of this place, are visiting relatives and friends in Williamsport, Md., during the holidays.

Thomas Huling, of Altoona, Miss Maggie Garver, of Hill valley, and D. R. Giffin, of Saltillo, were visible in town over Christmas.

Watch meeting will be held in the M. E. church on Sunday evening next, the 31st inst., at which time the usual protracted services will commence.

Miss Emma Raymer has relinquished her position as clerk in the store of Etnier & Longacre, and started for her home, Lewistown, on Monday last.

C. E. Etnier, of Pittsburg, Miss Virgie Etnier, of Philadelphia, and Miss Laura Etnier, of Tyrone, are the guests of their aunt, Miss Mary Morrison.

The usual Christmas treats were distributed on Saturday evening last, with appropriate ceremonies, by the Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday schools.

Howard Postlethwaite, who holds a responsible position with the Bedford Springs Mineral Water Co., of Philadelphia, is spending the holidays at home.

William Kieferle, of Philadelphia, who arrived in town last week on a short vacation with parents and friends, started on Monday last for his adopted city.

Chas. W. Albert, of this place, left on Friday night for Phoenix, Md., where he expects to spend the holidays. He was preceded by Mrs. Albert on Tuesday.

Quite a good many of our young people and some older ones, too, journeyed to Newton Hamilton on Monday to enjoy the fine skating on the dam at that place.

William Withers, who has assisted at the express office at this place for several months past, has been assigned to duty at the office of the Adams Express Co. at Williamsport, Pa.

H. C. Kieferle, of New York, arrived home on Friday morning last to spend some time with parents and friends in this place and vicinity. He is accompanied by his friend, Elisha Harvey, of Philadelphia.

The following officers were elected by Washington Camp, No. 346, P. O. S. of A., of this place: Jr. Past President, C. H. Copenhaver; President, W. K. Harrison; Vice President, Harry Roberts; Master of Forms, H. T. Loomis; Rec. Sec., Geo. C. Eorst; Fin. Sec., G. W. Lukens; Treasurer, D. E. Shaver; Conductor, H. C. Taylor; Inspector, R. G. Zeigler; Guard, Geo. R. Smawley; Trustees, C. H. Copenhaver, T. M. Seehler; Ass't. Rec. Sec., J. F. Zeigler; Chaplain, Harry Rosensteel; R. S., J. P. Snyder; L. S., Harry Longacre.

TROUGH CREEK.

Would it be called a white or a green Christmas?

George Pheasant's babe, whose illness was mentioned last week, died on last Monday.

Mrs. Hezekiah David was taken seriously ill on last Monday. Dr. Simpson was called and at last accounts she was better.

A. W. Wright is over the mountain clerking for W. T. Boring while the latter and his wife are visiting friends in Altoona and vicinity.

Judging from the number of fox tracks that can be seen in every fresh snow I should say that those who are prepared to capture them ought to reap a good harvest of foxes.

Our prophet informs me that we will have but little snow this winter. If he is right—and he generally is—those having hauling to do would do well to not depend on much sledding.

John Hazzard, the oldest citizen of the upper end walked out in the dark a few nights ago and in some mysterious way by falling down, cut a piece out of the sole of his foot about the size of a quarter dollar.

Jeff Wright, who with his estimable wife, takes quite an interest in education, did a good thing recently. He just took the whole family to school where they spent a day. Much good might be accomplished by others following the example.

Henry Pheasant, whose illness has been mentioned in the ITEM, died on the 19th instant. Mr. Pheasant was a good citizen, who by industry and economy, had secured a nice little Trough Creek farm. I am without positive figures but feel that I am not far wrong in putting his age at 70 years. He was married to Miss Catharine Roland. They raised a family of five respectable children—three sons aad two daughters—who with their mother survive him. He was an industrious, honest man. Your correspondent has dealt with him to the amount of hundreds of dollars and always found his word to be as good as a bond. I have been informed that fourteen years ago last harvest he took a hearty drink of cold water, since which time his health has been failing. His remains were laid to rest in the Baptist cemetery. Peace to his ashes.

CASSVILLE.

Miss Alice Hissong is at home for the holidays.

Rev. Booher, of Gettysburg, preached two able sermons in the Lutheran church.

While D. C. Wilson was shoeing a horse it stepped on his foot, bruising it considerably.

Some of our people have invitations to the reception of D. R. Giffin, of Saltillo, at the La Palace hotel.

The children of the Lutheran Sabbath school were generously treated to candy and a package of peanuts.

It was conceded by all that our merchants had the finest lot of Christmas presents this year ever brought to town.

Holiday visitors are Miss Sallie Evans, who is teaching in Hopewell, Numa Heaton, of Philadelphia, Dr. Clarkson, wife and son, of Lewistown.

Many of our citizens have increased their happiness by bidding their neighbors come in and help eat their Christmas dinner of roast turkey and cranberries.

The Epworth League meeting on Sabbath was one of the best. "The Visit of the Shepherds" was a topic which all could find something to speak of. Several beautiful hymns were read. The members of the Christian Endeavor also took part in the exercises.

The Christmas exercises in the M. E. church passed off successfully. The address of welcome was delivered by John Adams and abounded with facts of interest all through. The music was appropriate and the two trees were liberally weighted with gifts for one and all. Rev. Adams received a purse. The superintendent, J. O. Heaton, and assistant, E. B. Hissong, were presented with elegant new hymnals by the school, while every scholar, old and young, received a generous package of candies.

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so wils change this notice to one forbidding trespasing on the land. REX & DULL.
Aug.31-tf.

MERRY

CHRISTMAS

WILL SOON BE HERE,

And where to get the best assortment for the least money will soon puzzle many an anxious mind, but that has been all settled at

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,
OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Never before did we have such an assortment of goods suitable for the holiday trade as now, and to try to enumerate would be impossible, so we simply invite you to our store. Come, and come early and make your selection before the stock is broken.

The fact is thoroughly established that my prices are always the lowest.

Courteous treatment to all.

We would add that our stock of winter goods awaits yeur inspection. Gum Boots and Shoes are still going in a rush. The PRICE is doing it.

P. S.—Your name and address on a postal card, sent to Lynn's Novelty Store, Huntingdon, Pa., will insure you a copy of the "Holiday Messenger" FREE.

Lynn's Novelty Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

Moving Day is Coming.

The Way to Do a Thing Is, DO IT.

It is my intention to move into our new store room on or about February 10th, and in order to lighten the job it is my intention to unload all the stock I can before moving. I will begin the sale on

Saturday, January 6th,

and continue for over a month—until February 10th. Now, the reduction is not going to be on part of the stock, but on the entire stock throughout, and quantities of goods will be sold at one-fourth, one-half, one-third of their former price. Now, we want the men, as well as the ladides, all over the county to come, as it will pay you. Summer and Winter

Goods All Must Go.

A Big Lot of Dress Goods at 3c a yard.
" " " " 25c, reduced to 12½ and 15.
" " " " 50c, " 25.
" " " " 1.00, " 50c.
" " " " 1.25 and 1.37, reduced to 75c.
" " Men's all-wool Cassimeres 1.00 to 50c.
" " Ladies' Winter Coatings at half price.
Piles of Summer Wash Dress Goods 25c, to 12½ and 15.
A lot of Dress Ginghams, 10c.

All the

Black Dress Goods and Silks

MUST GO.

About 300 Ladies' and Children's Gauze Under wear, all reduced to **10c.**

Sixty-two Ladies' Fine Red Shirts and Drawers $1.50, each reduced to **$1.00**

A Lot of Men's Undershirts reduced to **30c.**

Fine Broche Shawls reduced fron $25.00 to **$15.**

Fine Broche Shawls reduced to **$8 and $9.**

A lot of Fine Chenile Curtains $18, reduced to $12.50.
About 200 Children's Winter Underwear at half price.
EVERY SHAWL in the store MUST GO. All the

White Goods, Embroideries,

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Bed Spreads, Bed Comfortables and Blankets MUST GO. I am determined not to carry a

Ladies', Misses' or Child's Coat

to the new store. EVERY ONE must be sold.

A lot of Ladies' PLUSH JACKETS, $10, reduced to **$5.**

A lot of Ladies' PLUSH JACKETS, $25, reduced to **$15.**

A lot of LADIES' SACQUES, $25, reduced to **$15.**

A lot of Ladies' Plush Sacques, $35, reduced to **$25.**

7 Ladies' Newmarkets.

Well, I guess we will call them "OLDMARKETS"—$10, 12.50, and $15, reduced to **$2.50.**

A lot of LADIES' JACKETS, $10, reduced to **$2.50.**

All the Ladies' MILITARY NEWMARKETS, $18 and $20, reduced to **$2.50.**

All our Fine Children's Gretchen Coats, $7.50, $8 and $10, reduced to **$5.** Every coat in the house at a sacrifice.

I am going out of Queeensware and Rugs, and they MUST ALL GO.

You know there never was any sham about our reduction sales, and there will be none about this. I ASSURE YOU OF THIS FACT.

We are Going to Do it Big,

and RIGHT, too, and you will find it so. Don't feel afraid of us running short of bargains, as I will have new surprises every day through the entire month. Remember the time—BEGINNING JANUARY 6th, and RUNNING TO FEBRUARY 10th.

WM. REED,
Opera Houee,
Huntingdon, - - Pa.

At the time I leave this room, Feb. 10th, I will have for sale three good Spear Heating Stoves, suitable for offices and stores. No better heating stove is made than they are. Also, two good awnings, nearly new.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Dec. 28, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—It was a white Christmas.

—The ITEM wishes its many readers a happy New Year.

—L. M. Speer spent a portion of the past week in Pittsburg.

—The Pennsylvania legislatnre will convene next Tuesday.

—Mrs. L. M. Speer and children enjoyed Christmas with her parents at Tyrone.

—The Mapleton band will elect officers for the ensuing year next Monday evening.

—Miss Elvire White, of Alexandria, is spending a week with her sisters in Mapleton.

—Samuel Hatfield and wife spent Christmas with parents and friends at Alexandria.

—Mrs. G. W. Wright is spending the holidays among friends and relatives in Harrisburg.

—Don't suffer with indigestion, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Bruce Yocum and wife spent several days of the past week with friends in and about Pittsburg.

—Mrs. Nancy Kinkead is still confined to the house from an attack of congestion of the lungs.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, of Mount Union, called upon his numerous friends in Mapleton last Thursday.

—FOR SALE.—Hemlock lumber, 2x3, 2x5, 6x8, and inch boards, in large or small quantities. H. H. SWOPE.

—James Henderson, wife and child are spending the holiday season with the family of C. N. Price, of Harrisburg.

—Our ice men are filling their ice houses with an excellent quality, six to eight inches thick and clear as crystal.

—Get your good resolutions in shape for re-adoption next Sunday. The old card will do, though it may be a little soiled.

—G. A. Wise, having secured a position as fireman on the middle division, left yesterday for Altoona to enter upon his duties.

—Mrs. Alida Wilson and daughter, of Spruce Creek, visited her mother, Mrs. Nancy Kinkead, several days of last week.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening, at which time a protracted meeting will be commenced.

—Mrs. Mina Hooper, who has been suffering with nervous debility for the past nine weeks, we are glad to say is slowly improving.

—Miss Jennie Dell accompanied the two small children of Ellsworth Dell to Rees Tannery, W. Va., where they will spend the holidays.

—The longest word in the new Century dictionary is palatopharingeolaryngal. The next to the longest is transubstantiationalist.

—Benjamin Isenberg and wife, of Porter township, were entertained by Mapleton friends during two or three days of the past week.

—George Palmer succeeded in killing a wild gobler on Monday which weighed twenty pounds. He has killed quite a number during the season.

—H. C Kieferle, of the *New York Advertiser*, accompanied by C. W. Hiney, of Mount Union, spent a few hours among Mapleton friends yesterday.

—Albert Imler, of Woodbury, Bedford county, jumped from the third floor window of a New York boarding house on Christmas, killing himself.

—George W. Billett, of Birmingham, was struck by a train last Saturday and killed, while walking on the track between No. 10 bridge and Birmingham.

—The associated press has been absorbed by its rival, the United Press. W. M. Graffius, of Huntingdon, represents the United Press in this district.

—J. G. Hicks, station agent at this place, left yesterday for Harrisburg and Philadelphia, where he will spend several days visiting among friends and relatives.

—The Christmas entertainment held in the M. E. church last Sunday evening was witnessed by a good audience. The children who participated did excellently.

—The reason why Arnica & Oil Liniment is so popular with the ladies is because it not only is very healing and soothing but its odor is not at all offensive. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—An entertainment under the auspices of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society will be held in Bowman's chapel, Smith valley, next Saturday evening.

—The *Herald*, of Adamsburg, Snyder county, has housed a new Campbell press and Bro. Aurand seems very proud of the addition. We congratulate him on his evident prosperit.y

—Elliott R. Himes and Miss Della Wagner, of this place, were united in marriage at Huntingdon on Monday. The ITEM extends congratulations and best wishes to the youug couple.

—Most of our contemporaries are taking advantage of the holiday season for their annual vacation but the ITEM appears as usual. Owing to advertising contracts we are unable to miss an issue at this time.

—S. M. Craig, of Newton Hamilton, has leased ground from Marshall Yocum near Philip McLaughlin's furniture store, and is erecting thereon a feed chopper. We are sorry it is not a full roller mill.

—Mrs. B. F. Godard spent a portion of the past week with the family of V. S. Godard, of Altoona. All the members of the latter's family have been sick for some time past but at this writing all are improving.

—The Juniata river is frozen over at this place. The thermometer since Saturday has been ranging from five to twelve degrees above zero, skating is excellent and lovers of the sport have been taking advantage of it.

—The Cresson, Clearfield and New York Short Line railroad, 30 miles long, with Cresson, Cambria County and Irvona, Clearfield County, as its terminal points, has been sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

—FOR SALE.—Two lots of ground each 50x150 feet, and dwelling house, adjoining the borough of Mapleton. Will be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars call on or address Mrs. Mary J. Hooper, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—W. W. Moorhead, who for the past few months has been with the merchant tailoring firm of H. E. Goldsmith & Co., of Everett, visited among Mapleton friends last Wednesday. He was on his way to Lewisburg, where he is spending the holiday season with his brother, Rev. I. N. Moorhead.

—Mapleton was well represented in Altoona during the past week. Among those from this vicinity who spent Christmas in that city were the following: W. T. Boring and wife, Mrs. J. W. Hooper, Mrs. J. F. Lamberson, James D. Quarry and wife, L. L. Parker, A. Heeter and Miss Viola Godard.

—Prof. Barrett, of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., speaking of pulmonary diseases, says: Not one death occurs now where twenty died before Downs' Elixir was known. Over fifty years of constant success places Downs' Elixir at the head of the long list of cough remedies. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Advertisements have been prepared calling for bids for the grading of the Houtzdale, Osceola and Phillipsburg railroad. The propesed road is te connect with the Beech Creek at Philipsburg, and run through Osceola, Houtzdale, Ramey, and Janesville to Altoona; thence into the Broad Top region. A branch will also be run to Madera.

—Robert S. Seibert, formerly of Mt Union, has been elected to the position of general manager of the Southern Nevada railroad, with headquarters at Needles, California. Robert has risen from an humble clerkship to his present exalted position by integrity and strict attention to business. None of his friends of former days rejoice more at his success than the writer.

—Any person needing a piano, organ sewing machine will do well to call on or me at my residence at Mapleton Depot, Pa. I am prepared to sell you an organ, piano, or sewing machine on the instalment plan, at a very low rate per month. Lehr seven-octave, upright, piano sytle Organ, the most saleable and best constructed reed organ manufactured, and rapidly becoming the popular desire. I also have the Wilcox & White organ, the Worcester organ, and the celebrated White sewing machine. If you think of purchasing a piano, organ, or sewing machine it will pay you to learn my prices. These are all first-class instruments and are guaranteed by the manufacturer to be equal to any made.

D. M. COWHER, Agent.

—The Pittsburg *Times* has started a novel plan by which fifty of the most popular school teachers of Pittsburg, Allegheny, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland will be taken to the World's Fair and royally entertained by the *Times*. Every reader of the *Times* has the privilege of voting, provided he or she uses the coupon printed daily in that paper. The *Times* wants an agent in every town.

—Begin the new year by placing your name on the ITEM subscription list. The ITEM goes into many homes, furnishing choice reading matter for every member of the family. The Talmage sermon and Sunday school lesson notes will continue a feature of the paper during the coming year. You couldn't give a more desirable present to distant friends than a year's subscription to the neatest and newsiest paper published in Huntingdon county.

—The annual meeting of the National Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company will be held at the home office of said company at Mount Union, Huntingdon county, Pa., on Tuesday, the 24th day of January A. D., 1893, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said company for the ensuing year, and further to vote upon the proposed removal of the Home Office of said company from Mt. Union, Pa., to Huntingdon, Pa.

J. S. WOODS,
Sec'y.

12-21-te.

—On Monday night a tramp came to A. T. Coder's farm north of town and going to the barn drove a hog out of its bed in the straw stack and occupied it himself. Later in the night he became cold and with straw built a fire under the overshot of the barn. Mr. Coder smelled straw burning and got up to investigate. The tramp put out his fire and started towards Mr. Coder who was approaching him with a lantern. The tramp asked permission to go to the house and warm himself which was denied him. Not finding any fire Mr. Coder returned to the house and upon going to the barn next morning discovered the ashes of the tramp's fire.

—Are you needing any furniture? Are you thinking of buying a new stove or range? Do you contemplate building? Let us quietly whisper to you that our stock of furniture, cook stoves, parlor stoves, ranges, and house furnishings is complete. If you want something that we haven't got we'll get it for you. Builders', shelf and heavy hardware is our specialty. At this season, you may want corn-shellers or feed cutters. We have them. Harness and harness leather in stock. We have a variety of pumps. As to price everybody knows we cannot be undersold. Come and see us. D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa.

—J. N. DuBarry, second vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died Sunday of last week and was buried at Allegheny last Wednesday morning. Mr. DuBarry is remembered with gratitude by many a veteran of the Civil War. After the battle of Gettysburg a cry for assistance went up in behalf of the thousands of wounded soldiers on that bloody field. Mr. DuBarry was one of the first to respond, and, fitting up a relief train, he started with it from Baltimore for the scene. Innumerable difficulties confronted him, but all were overcome, and when he returned to that city he brought hundreds of the brave boys.

School Report.

Following is the report of the borough schools for 3d month:

No. 1 School—Miss Fannie Isenberg, Tch.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	20	22	42
Average "	17	19	36
Per cent. of "	97	94	95

Following are the pupils who missed no time during the month: Ludema Shore, Olie Lamberson, Effie Wise, Iva Chilcote, Ada McDonald, Sallie McHugh Cora Miller, Lomie White, Lloyd Godard, Jesse Swope, Foster Bell, John Hagans, Charley Chilcote, Ray McDonald, Charley Wise, Charley McMullen, Walter Gladfelter, Walter Lamberson. Visitors, 15.

No. 2 School—E. G. Rex, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	33	36	69
Average "	20	23	43
Per cent. of "	91	93	92

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Bruce Yocum, Edward McCarl, Emory Neice, Harry L. Cree, Jesse Brumbough, Jno. A. McHugh, Ada Wood, Bertha Hooper, Eunice McCarl, Junie McConahy, Myrtle Wright, Odessa Harvey, Annie Marlin. Visitors, 27.

No. 3 School—R. S. Henderson, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole Attendance,	18	13	31
Average "	17	11	28
Per Cent. of "	95	82	89

Following are the pupils who missed no time during the month: Oscar Wilson, Albert Himes, Martin L. Wilson, Jesse L. Rex, Charles W. Swope, Ray S. Godard, John Weston, Howard Himes, Howard Barkley, Blaine Yocum, Viola Godard, Ettie McDonald, Emma McDonald, Bertha White. Visitors, 19.

No. 4 School—J. G. Dell, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	13	9	22
Average "	12	8	20
Per cent. of "	93	91	92

Following are the pupils who missed no time during the month: Katie Brumbaugh, Minerva Wilson, Prudie Miller, Edgar E. Godard, Lewis C. Dysart, John Hooper.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Estate of Jas. A. and Christiana Dell, dec'd.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Cass township, on

Saturday, January 14, 1893,

at 2 o'clock P M., the following described real estate:

All that messuage or tract of land situate in Huntingdon county, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Israel Querry, Isaac Dell, Isaac Bowman's heirs and Henry Bowman, containing 40 ACRES, more or less, and having thereon erected a log dwelling house, frame stable and outbuildings; it being known as the mansion property of the late James A. Dell.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, thirty per cent. in cash when the sale is confirmed and deed delivered, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from confirmation of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by the judgments of the purchaser.

A. P. STEVER,
Guardian of Emma Dell.

K. A. LOVELL, Attorney.
Dec. 23, 1892.

100 FREE WATCHES!

Given by the oldest Newspaper in New York City.

In addition to the numerous new and original premiums offered to subscribers, we propose to present them with 100 Watches, all of which are guaranteed by T. Lynch, 14th St. and Union Square, New York City, who furnishes them to us.

THE ADVERTISER is the oldest newspaper in New York City. Its Weekly edition is published in two sections and comes out every Tuesday and Friday—104 times during the year; has six to eight pages every issue, is well printed, has plenty of pictures, short stories, telegraphic news, financial and market reports, a woman's page and the ablest editorials published by any New York paper. It is a model home paper, with elevating and entertaining reading matter, devoid of sensations and objectionable advertisements. All for $1.00 a year.

Specimen copies and premium lists with full particulars of the attractive inducements for agents, sent free on application.

THE ADVERTISER,
27 Park Row, N. Y.

OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 6, I will keep at my Restaurant the

Best Shell and Tub Oysters

to be had in the Baltimore markes.

Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE WEATHER

Is getting cooler now, and with the changes in the season coms changes in our business. Summer goods have given their place to

Heavier Weights

and we are not behind in meeting the demands. Our shelves are crowded with a full line of Fall and Winter goods, such as

Canton Flannels,

Mixed Flannels, Woolen Goods of all kinds, heavy Cotton and Woolen Underwear, &c., &c. Also, a complete line of

Hardware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, and a full and complete stock of Groceries of all kinds. It will pay you to

Give us a Call.

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

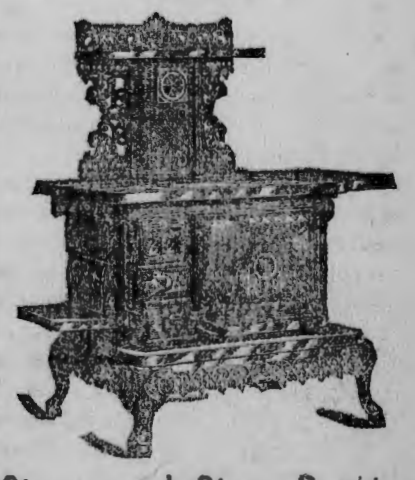
Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Latest Intelligences by Telegraph and Cable.

Successful Trial Trip of the Battleship Monterey.

The managers of the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, Cal., have given the new coast defence vessel Monterey a preliminary run. The trial was regarded as highly satisfactory both by the contractors and the naval representatives who were present. It was desired to make some slight adjustments in the new machinery before increasing the pressure.

While running at a speed of from ten to thirteen marine knots it was shown that the Monterey is a wet ship forward. Water ran over her bow and grew in volume as the speed increased, until right at the point of her bow there was a steady torrent pouring on her from four to five feet above deck. It rushed over the forward part of the deck for a distance of thirty or forty feet back of the hawse pipes. The bay was smooth and the vessel was perfectly steady, without any tendency to pitch or dip her bow in the water. The members of the Naval Board expressed no surprise at the manner in which she threw the wave over her bow, and stated that nothing else could be expected of a vessel of the Monitor type with a free board of thirty inches as the Monterey has.

The naval engineers who were aboard the vessel and members of the trial board say that so far as her machinery was concerned it has worked satisfactorily and that there is every indication that when forced to her full power the new vessel will meet the requirements of the contract. Several of the engineers speak in especially favorable terms of the Ward coil boilers, which were placed in the Monterey by the Navy Department, partly by way of an experiment.

Scenes of '49 Repeated.

One of the greatest gold excitements since the days of '49 is at present attracting the attention of the entire West, and thousands of people from Arisona, New Mexico, Southern Colorado and Utah are rushing into these new fields in Colorado. The excitement is unparalleled and towns along the Denver and Rio Grande, both in Southern Colorado and New Mexico are almost depopulated.

Nearly 3000 people are already upon the scene, and the new diggings are said to have made prospectors wealthy in a day. It was for some time a matter of conjecture as to the exact location of these remarkable placer mines. Investigation makes them most accessible from Durango and Dolores. It is said the Denver and Rio Grande is already surveying a line and tons of provisions are being continuously forwarded.

Nuggets of coarse gold have been received ranging in weight from ten to fifteen ounces and are similar to those discovered in California Gulch at the time of the Leadville excitement.

Starving Indians.

Reports received from Guthrie point to great suffering in the Western part of Oklahoma Territory, while up in the Cherokee Strip there are reported Indian troubles on account of shortage of rations.

Fort Reno has not yet been called for troops, but an unofficial announcement says that the Indian bucks of the blanket tribes are dancing, while the women are starving.

The rations were not nearly enough for a calm winter, not to speak of the sort of weather that is now prevaling. In one place ten Indians in one tepee have had but ten pounds of meat for over a week, with heavy soggy bread and no coffee or other stimulant.

There are many sick in the tribes who are dying rapidly, while the settlers who come in on the Arapahoe lands are suffering for lack of clothing and food. They have lost all their stock by cold or starvation, and the outlook for their own safety is gloomy.

Fourteen Lives Lost.

A most disastrous conflagration has occurred at Berson, a village of Gironde, France, and fourteen of the villagers were either burned to death in their homes or were killed while attempting to escape.

The flames, fanned by a high wind, spread with frightful rapidity, and it was early seen that the efforts to fight the fire would be fruitless. Attention was then turned to saving the aged and little children, and it was in this work of rescue that several of the villagers lost their lives.

The greater part of the village was destroyed, and the inhabitants are in great straits owing to the lack of food and proper clothing. The residents of surrounding villages are doing all in their power to alleviate their sufferings.

President Harrison's Future.

The statement in a San Francisco dispatch that President Harrison at the expiration of his term of office will become a member of the faculty of the Stanford University, having accepted a proposition to deliver a series of lectures on law as a non-resident professor, receives partial confirmation in Washington. It is ascertained that the matter has been informally discussed, but has not been formally brought to the President's attention.

BRIGANDS ROB A TRAIN.

Booty Amounting to $20,000 Taken by Russian Thieves.

The other evening a body of brigands succeeded by the use of signals in stopping a well-filled passenger train at a point about midway between Warsaw and Kowal, in Poland.

The train was then boarded by a number of the gang, all of whom were heavily armed. Other brigands guarded the doors of the coaches.

Beginning at the forward end of the train the brigands went through each coach with revolvers in their hands and ordered the passengers, men and women, to deliver their valuables and money to them. They even forced the married women to give up their wedding rings.

Not the slightest attempt at resistance was made, and it is estimated that the plunder secured by the robbers amounted to $20,000.

As the brigands were leaving the train they relieved the train hands of their watches and then bade them adieu, springing to the ground and disappearing in the darkness.

GUSTAVE ZIMMERMAN, of the New York Independent Schuetzen Corps, who won first prize in a target contest at Wiesbaden a few days ago has achieved another triumph at Frankfort on the Main, where he took the first prize for rapid target shooting, beating all the crack German riflemen.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

STAMBOUL, the holder of the world's trotting record for stallions (2.07¼), was sold at auction at the American Institute Building, New York City, for $41,000, E. H. Harriman, a retired Wall street broker, being the purchaser. The price fetched was a disappointment.

THE $75,000 paid by the Chilean Government in settlement in full for all claims arising out of the Baltimore affair at Valparaiso were covered into the Sub-Treasury at New York a few days ago. Arrangements were immediately made for its equitable distribution to the people for whom it is intended.

CHARLES P. CADMAN, a cashier in the New York Postoffice, is missing and his accounts are $5300 short.

THE big Philadelphia dress goods mills of Bachman & Co., burned a few days ago. Loss, $235,000.

JULIA and Flossie Hayes, aged five and six years respectively, were found drowned in Walker's Pond, Burnside, Conn.

TRUE bills were found by the Grand Jury at Pittsburg, Penn., against H. F. Dempsey, the District Master Workman of the K. of L., and Gallagher, Davidson and Beatty, charged with being implicated in the Homestead poisoning. Thirty-two Homestead workmen are said to have been victims of Borgias. Two thousand others are said to have been drugged.

THE Tariff Association increased the fire insurance rate in Brooklyn, N. Y., twenty-five per cent. owing to the inefficiency of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

EDWARD W. HALLINGER, the colored ex-preacher and prize fighter who murdered his wife and was four times sentenced to death, has been hanged in the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City, N. J. The noose slipped and for twenty minutes the murderer slowly strangled to death.

AT the eighty-seventh annual dinner of the New England Society of New York City there was a large and enthusiastic gathering. Speeches were made by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Seth Low, Chauncey M. Depew, Rev. H. L. Wayland, George A. Marden, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, David C. Robinson and others.

South and West.

THERE was a heavy snowstorm in Mississippi and Texas.

A MYSTERIOUS sickness among convict laborers on an Arkansas railroad caused the death of four men.

VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT STEVENSON was entertained in Atlanta, Ga., by the Democratic clubs of the city.

THREE Bohemian woodchoppers—Alexander Toski, Albert Hinkarch and John Lorbitski—were drowned in an ice hole near Winona, Minn.

POLICE CAPTAIN THOMAS GASTON, of Jackson, Tenn., shot and killed W. C. Strickland, a saloon keeper, for publicly making charges against his official conduct.

MICHAEL J. FOERSTEL, the deposed City Treasurer of St. Louis, Mo., has made an assignment.

A. SIMONS, Indian agent at Belknap, Montana, who was shot by an Indian, has died of his wounds.

DR. J. J. WORSHAM, a leading physician of Americus, Ga., was shot and killed by Dr. J. B. Hinkel and Dr. A. B. Hinkel, who are father and son. Dr. Worsham was a witness in a case against the Hinkels.

THREE children of Marcus White, of Waverly, Tenn., were locked up in the house by their parents. The house was burned down and the children burned to death.

Washington.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND telegraphed to the Arlington and completed arrangements for the suite of rooms he will occupy before the inauguration. The rooms engaged are the large suite on the second floor facing Vermont avenue.

THE Vice-President announced the appointment of Senator Gray, of Delaware, as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution in place of Senator Gibson, of Louisana, deceased.

GENERAL ROSECRANS, Register of the Treasury, accompanied by his daughter, left Washington for California, where he will spend the winter near Los Angeles.

AN offer of Mine Superintendent Allen, of Butte, Montana, to coin a silver dollar of more intrinsic value than the standard dollar at the rate of ninety cents apiece, will receive no consideration at the Treasury Department, for the reason that there is no legal authority for the acceptance of such an offer.

SECRETARY CHARLES FOSTER has compromised the claim of the United States against General Adam Badeau for $100.

AN official in the Treasury Department advances the theory that many of the "conscience," contributions received by the Government come from depositors in banks who have been overpaid by careless tellers.

THE President made the following nominations: Frederick J. Grant, of Washington, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Bolivia; Archibald C. Coolidge, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Vienna; George Creighton Webb, of New York, Secretary of the Legation of the United States at St. Petersburg. To be Consuls of the United States: Nicholas Smith, of New York, at Liege; Ferdinand C. Gottschalk, of California, at Stuttgart; Charles W. Dow, of Massachusetts, at Zanzibar.

Foreign.

JOSEPH MELLOR was hanged at Manchester, England, for the murder of his wife, Mary Ann Mellor.

A DECREE was issued in Warsaw prohibiting the use of the Polish language by officials of every rank.

TWO more cases of Asiatic cholera have appeared in Hamburg, Germany, and Emperor William is indignant at the authorities for concealing the situation.

IN an encounter between Dacoits and a force of native Indian policemen, under command of British military officers, Lieutenant Gordon, of the Bombay Lancers, and four policemen were killed.

THOMAS EDWARDS has been hanged at Usk, England, for the murder of Mary Connolly at Abergavenny.

THE Marquis de Bendana, a grandee of Spain, who was formerly Minister to Turkey, has been appointed Spanish Minister to the United States.

M. CLEMENCEAU and M. Derouleda fought a duel with pistols recently on the race course at St. Ouen, France. It grew out of the Panama Canal scandal. Both fired on the word of command three times without either being hit, whereupon the seconds declared that honor was satisfied and put an end to the duel.

THE French Chamber of Deputies ratified the commercial convention with the United States.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Greater Excitement Than Ever Over the Panama Scandals.

The Air Full of Rumors of Royalist Plots.

A cablegram from Paris says: The excitement in France over the Panama scandals is greater than ever, and the wildest reports are afloat of monarchist plots and coming arrests. It is asserted that Herz has been in communication in London with agents of the Count of Paris, and that the exposure of the Thierree checks is directly attributable to royalist influence.

Another rumor is that the officials and deputies as well as civilians connected with the Panama scandal have had it intimated to them that their salvation lies in an espousal of royalist schemes, and that all their offences will be condoned if they will consent to betray the republic.

Some confidence is placed by well informed people in both these rumors, and it is apparent that royalist agents have assumed an activity they had not displayed for years, and there is also evidence that royalist money is again afloat.

Should affairs take a turn favorable to a coup d'etat in behalf of royalty, it is probable, according to current reports, that the young Duke of Orleans would be selected to lead the attack. The young Duke is more popular than any other member of his family, and his offer to serve in the army as a conscript, when he came of age, made a wide and favorable impression.

The great difficulty in the way of a royalist coup is that there are no signs of disloyalty in the army. M. de Freycinet, the Minister of War, is untouched by the scandals that have besmirched his colleague, Rouvier, and he has the devotion and loyal attachment of the officials in higher command.

The military forces in the neighborhood of Paris are kept under the strictest discipline and the greatest vigilance is exercised to prevent tampering with the troops.

The officers of the army are, as a rule, of Republican sympathies; the royalist and Bonapartist elements, and especially the former, have been relegated on various pretexts to innocuous positions. The Government, it is said, has no doubt whatever of the fidelity of the troops and would at once call upon the garrison of Paris in case of an outbreak on the part of the royalists.

The zeal of the enemies of the republic is also checked by the report current unofficially that no doubt is held by anybody that in the event of an insurrection martial law would at once be proclaimed and every insurgent captured and shot on the spot or executed after a summary court martial.

It is known that the officers of the navy are much more royalist in their tendency than those of the army, but no danger to the republic is expected from the navy, as it is believed that the officers in command, however ardently some of them might welcome the re-establishment of monarchy, would hesitate long before risking the loss of their desirable positions.

The movements of the monarchist agitators are being carefully watched by agents of the Government in France, in England and in Spain, and a special watch is being kept at the passes of the Pyrenees for the purpose of guarding against a royalist movement from that direction.

The news from various parts of France is not reassuring to the Government, and serves to strengthen the hopes of its enimies. The many thousands of small proprietors and others who lost their money in the Panama enterprise are said to be more disgusted with the revelations of venality and treachery than they were distressed by the loss of their money, and a considerable number of them are inclined to hold Republican institutions rather than individuals responsible for the loss and disgrace.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE American flag now floats from the Administration building at Jackson Park to signify that the World's Fair buildings and grounds are in the possession of the United States Government.

OHIO will erect a mineral cabin in the Mines building at the World's Fair to illustrate its mineral resources. The cabin will be 32x61 feet in dimensions and twenty-three feet high and be constructed entirely of Ohio mineral products.

AN effort is being made to arrange for a grand reunion at the World's Fair of surviving "49-ers"—the men who left their homes in the East in 1849 to become gold-aunters in California. It is thonght that several thousand of them are still living.

THE installation of exhibits has already begun, but has not yet progressed far. Soon, however, the interior of each one of the buildings will be the scene of great activity. The authorities are determined to have all exhibits in place at the opening of the Fair.

THE educational exhibit at the World's Fair is to have the space it requires. A new building costing $120,000 has been ordered for the ethnological exhibit, which accordingly is hereby removed from the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, thus allowing more space for the educational exhibit.

THE section from one of the big California redwood trees, which the Government will exhibit in its building at the World's Fair, has arrived at the Fair grounds. Eleven freight cars were required to convey it across the continent. It measures thirty feet long by twenty-three feet in diameter. The section is hollowed out and when placed on end, divided into two stories and lighted, as it will be, it will form a rustic house large enough for a family to live in.

THE most approved methods of artificial ice making and cold storage will be exhibited at the World's Fair. These processes will be shown in a very fine building, 130x255 feet, and five stories high, with observatories at the corners and a lofty tower at the centre. About eighty tons of ice will be manufactured daily, three methods being employed, namely: The plate system, from filtered water; the can system, from condensed steam filtered and purified, and the can system from deaerated water. Three different processes of cooling rooms will also be shown.

ALL FIVE KILLED.

Two Deputy Marshals and Three Horse Thieves Fall in Battle.

A desperate fight took place between two Deputy United States Marshals and three horse thieves at Hyattsville, Johnson County, Wyoming. James Huff and William H. Nutcher, Deputy Marshals, attempted to arrest Ira Walker, Ace Ashmick and another horse thief. In the fight all five were killed.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

8TH DAY.—The Senate adjourned soon after meeting, upon the motion of Mr. Gorman as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Gibson, of Louisiana.

10TH DAY.—The sale of Brooklyn Navy Yard land was authorized——Mr. Bate discussed the bill to repeal the Federal Election law——An effort to have the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill taken up was defeated——Mr. Cullom introduced amendments to the Interstate Commerce Law——The Anti-Option bill was discussed at length.

11TH DAY.—Mr. Perkins addressed the Senate on the subject of the policy to be pursued as to the Indian Territory——Mr. Palmer finished his argument against the Anti-Option bill. Mr. Peffer began, but did not finish, a speech in favor of it——Mr. Hunton continued, but did not conclude, his argument in favor of the McGarrahan bill——The Nicaragua Canal bill was reported by Mr. Sherman——The concurrent resolution for the holiday recess was agreed to.

12TH DAY.—Mr. Perkins introduced a bill to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and to be admitted into the Union. Referred——Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill prohibiting electro-magnetizing, mesmerizing and hypnotizing human beings. The punishment provided in certain cases is death——The McGarrahan bill was then taken up, and Mr. Hunton continued his argument in favor of its passage over the President's veto——Mr. Gibson was appointed a member of the Committee on Epidemic Diseases instead of Mr. White, excused at his own request——The Anti-Option bill was then taken up, and Mr. Peffer continued his speech in favor of it——After a short executive session the Senate adjourned for the holidays.

In the House.

11TH DAY.—A bill was passed to increase the pensions of Mexican War veterans——A bill to extend Ross Winan's patent covering whalebacks was defeated——These bills were introduced: A bill to equalize the pay of officers of the navy, which fixes the salaries of each grade and provides for a longevity increase. A bill for the establishment of a bureau of Congressional service. A bill providing that no person receiving pay in the naval or military service of the United States shall receive any pay whatever from the Government for any other service.

12TH DAY.—The House considered various private bills, called up and passed under unanimous consent——No determination was arrived at on the Indian Claim bill——The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the reports called up by the Committee on Public Lands.

13TH DAY.—Mr. Greenleaf introduced for reference a bill appropriating $300,000 for the establishment of a military post at Rochester, N. Y.——In Committee of the Whole the House considered the bill providing for sundry lighthouses and other aids to navigation. It provides for an expenditure of $550,000. A half-hour limitation was placed upon the discussion. Mr. Anthony opposed the bill, and the House, being without a quorum, was obliged to adjourn.

14TH DAY.—No business of importance was done, as no quorum was present, and at 12:15 the House adjourned for the holiday recess.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE British Cabinet is discussing Home Rule.

ANOTHER railroad is building in the Holy Land.

CHOLERA is still present in Hamburg, Germany.

PERU has established a gold monetary standard.

UNITED STATES troops are scouring for Mexican bandits.

PENSION certificates are still being issued at the rate of 5000 a week.

ACCORDING to the police census Philadelphia has 1,142,653 inhabitants.

GOLD is still going to Europe, but business is, nevertheless, growing better.

AN American syndicate has bought practically the control of San Domingo.

THE aggregate amount of the Panama Canal Company's bribes is $4,000,000.

THERE are 782 Government offices vacant in Italy and 40,000 applicants for them.

INDIANA'S Supreme Court has found the recent apportionment law unconstitutional.

THE cotton season in India is the worst in twenty years, owing to failure of November rains.

SAMOA is bankrupt. Official salaries, including the King's are to be cut off for three months.

THERE are fourteen canneries on the Columbia River and twenty-three in Oregon.

AFTER twelve years of rest the great volcano Mauna Loa, in Hawaii, has started into activity.

THE Panama scandal affects Germany only to the extent that it may weaken the Franco-Russian friendship.

THE passage of the bill to raise the whisky tax to $1.25 a gallon would increase the revenues $30,000,000 a year.

A CENSUS bulletin shows that from 1880 to 1890 about one million foreign-born people returned from the United States to their native countries.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce unanimously voted to memorialize Congress on behalf of restricted immigration and a National quarantine.

THE British Government will appoint a cholera survey similar to the one of 1884 and 1886, with a view to preparing for an epidemic next spring and summer.

MAILS BY TUBE.

The Postmaster-General Consents to a Trial of a New Plan.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has entered into an agreement with the United States Automatic Despatch Company of New York by which the company agrees to lay at its own expense a double line of tubes or other form of conduit, connecting the main Postoffice building in New York City with the main Postoffice at Brooklyn for the transmission of the mails. It agrees to pay all expenses connected with the construction of the system, maintain and operate it for a year, to remove it when required to do so by the Postmaster-General, and to pay all damages to the buidings or other property. When completed the company agrees to turn over the tubes and their appurtenances to the Postoffice Department for such practical tests as the Postmasters at New York and Brooklyn or the Postmaster-General may see fit to make, the tests to be at the expense of the company.

It is further agreed that the company shall provide electric power for the operation of the system, and shall lease it to the United States year by year, or sell it to the United States at its actual cost. The work of construction is to begin at once.

FIGHT IN MEXICO.

Ten Soldiers Killed and Five Burned Half Alive.

Reports, although conflicting, come from every part of the Northern part of the Republic of Mexico indicating the growth of the revolutionary movement. Despatches are rushing to and from the Mexican officials to the United States officials.

An officer who desires that his name should not be used, states that another battle took place, when ten men were killed at Coralvo, where there is a garrison. At this place five of the Mexican soldiers were burned half alive

A courier with official information gave it out that the revolutionists gave and asked no quarter, but in every way outfought the regular Mexican soldiers, those at Coralvo being a sleepy lot of half breeds.

It is reported that the Government has seized the railroads for official purposes. A special train of twelves coaches, left Monterey for Lampasas Guayos, with eight companies of cavalry.

A Washington dispatch says: Rocha, the Mexican general who is reported to have left the City of Mexico to join the revolutionists on the Rio Grande border, is a famous character. He is known to all the Mexican army as "The Tiger."

When Maximilian was fighting to establish an empire in Mexico, Rocha was one of his favorite generals. After the surrender at Queratero, Maximilian and two of his generals, Mejia and Miramon, were executed. Lopez, who recently died, was disgraced.

Of all the imperial generals Rocha was the only one taken into favor by Diaz and the Liberals. He was, after the reorganization of the Republic, given command of a division of the army, but almost ever since his restoration to favor he has been kept on some duty near the Mexican capital, as if the Government did not care to trust him in the provinces.

If "The Tiger" has gone to join the revolutionists it means something serious. Rocha has a record for desperate fighting which no other Mexican general now possesses.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

51			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice$	—	@	$2 35
Medium, 1892, choice....	1 95	@	2 00
Pea, 1892, choice.....	—	@	1 95
Red kidney, 1892, choice.	2 60	@	2 75
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush....	1 90	@	2 00
Green peas, 1892, per bbl....	—	@	1 80
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. &Penn, extra	27	@	28
St. & Penn., firsts.....	23	@	26
Western, firsts.....	26	@	28
Western, seconds.....	23	@	25
Western, thirds.....	20	@	22
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras.....	26	@	26½
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	23	@	25
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	20	@	23
Welsh tubs, extras.....	25	@	26
Welsh tubs, 1sts.....	23	@	24½
Welsh tubs, 2ds.....	20	@	22
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	23	@	25
W. Im. creamery, 2ds...	19	@	21
W. Im. creamery, 3ds...	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	18	@	20
W. Factory, seconds....	16	@	16½
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	15	@	15½
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy.....	—	@	11
Full cream, colored, fancy	—	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10½
Part skims, choice.....	7	@	7½
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6½
Part skims, common....	3	@	4
Full skims.....	1	@	2½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh.....	29	@	—
Western—Fresh, fancy.....	26	@	28
Limed—State,.....	—	@	21
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Red sorts, bbl.....	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin, per bbl.....	1 50	@	3 00
Greening, per bbl.....	2 00	@	4 00
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	—	@	—
W. N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb.	10	@	18
W. N. Y., Concord, 5 lb.	10	@	15
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	8 00	@	10 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice...	21¼	@	24
1891, prime.....	21	@	22
1891, common to good..	16	@	20
Old odds.....	5	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	—	@	12
Western, per lb.....	9	@	9½
Spring Chickens, local, lb....	9	@	10
Western per lb.....	9	@	9½
Roosters, old, per lb.....	6½	@	7
Turkeys, per lb.....	12	@	13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair.....	70	@	1 00
Western, per pair.....	65	@	90
Geese, Western, per pair....	1 37	@	1 75
Pigeons, per pair.....	25	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY—ICE PACKED.			
Turkeys—Young, per lb....	13	@	13½
Chickens—Phila., per lb.....	13	@	16
Western, scalded.....	8	@	10
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	—	@	—
Western, scalded.....	8	@	9
Ducks—Western, per lb ...	8	@	12
Eastern, per lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb....	—	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb ...	7	@	10
Squabs—Dark, per doz.....	—	@	1 50
Light, per doz.....	—	@	2 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl.....	2 12	@	2 25
Jersey, prime, per bbl...	2 12	@	2 37
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	1 25	@	1 75
L. I., in bulk, per bbl..	2 50	@	2 75
Cabbage, L. I., per 100.....	5 00	@	8 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Eastern, red, per bbl....	2 25	@	—
State, per bbl.....	2 25	@	2 50
Squash—Marrow, per barrel,	2 00	@	—
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	—	@	—
Long Island, per 1000....	—	@	—
Tomatoes, per crate.....	—	@	—
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	—	@	—
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl..	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	—	@	—
South Jersey, per bbl....	3 00	@	4 50
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra.....	4 15	@	4 25
Patents.....	4 50	@	4 70
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	75½
Rye—State.....	—	@	60
Barley—Two-rowed State...	65	@	70
Corn—Ungraded Mixed.....	—	@	—
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	42½
Mixed Western.....	36	@	38
Hay—Good to Choice.....	50	@	85
Straw—Long Rye.....	60	@	65
Lard—City Steam.....	9.75c	@	10.00c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed.....	6	@	10
Milch Cows, com. to good...	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, City dressed.....	9	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lbs.....	3 50	@	5 85
Lambs, per lb.....	6½	@	7
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs.....	6 50	@	7 00
Dressed.....	7	@	10

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Lessons Taught by Holidays."

TEXT: *"In respect of a holy day."*—Colossians ii. 16.

What the Bible here and elsewhere calls a holy day we, by change of one letter and change of pronunciation, call holiday. But by change of spelling and accentuation we cannot change the fact that holidays have great significance. As long as the world stands Christmas day and New Year's day and Easter day will be charged and surcharged with solemn suggestiveness and holy mirth. Whether you take the old style of my text and call them holy days, or the modern style and call them holidays, they somehow set all my nerves a-tingle and my deeper emotions into profoundest agitation. I am glad that this season we have the holidays completely bounded. For years, Christmas day starting in the midst of one week, and New Year's day starting in the midst of another week, we have been perplexed to know when the holidays began and when they ended, and perhaps we may have begun them too soon or continued them too long.

But this year they are bounded by two beaches of gold—Sabbath, December 25, 1892, and Sabbath, January 1, 1893. The one Sabbath this year commemorates the birth of the greatest being that ever walked the earth; the other celebrates the birth of that which is to be one of the greatest years of all time; the one day supernatural because of an unhinged star and angelic doxology, and the other day natural, but part of a procession that started with the world's existence and will go on until the world is burned up; both the first and last days of these holidays coming in with Sabbatical splendor and solemnity, and girdling all the days between with thoughts that have all time and all eternity in their emphasis. How shall we spend them? At haphazard and without special direction, and they leaving, as they go away from us, physical fatigue and mental exhaustion, the effect of late hours and recklessness of diet adding another chapter to the moral and spiritual and eternal disasters which have resulted from misspent holidays? Oh, no! A stout and resounding no! for all the eight days.

I propose that we divide this holiday season, the two Sabbaths of the holiday and the six days between, into three chapters—the first part a chapter of illustrious birthday; the second part a chapter of annual decadence; the third part a chapter of chronological introduction.

First, then, a chapter of illustrious birthday. Not a day of any year but has been marked by the nativity of some good or great soul. Among discoverers the birthday of Humboldt was Sept. 14 and of David Livingston March 19. Among astronomers the birthday of Isaac Newton was Dec. 25 and of Herschel Nov. 17. Among orators the birthday of Cicero was Jan. 3 and of Chrysostom Jan. 14. Among prison reformers the birthday of John Howard was Sep. 2 and of Elizabeth Fry May 1. Among painters the birthday of Raphael was March 28 and of Michael Angelo March 6. Among statesmen the birthday of Washington was Feb. 22, of Hamilton May 8 and of Jefferson April 2. Among consecrated souls the birthday of Mrs. Hemans was Sep. 25, of Lucretia Mott Jan. 3 and of Isabella Graham July 29. But what are all those birthdays compared with Dec. 25, for on or about that day was born one who eclipsed all the great names of all the centuries—Jesus of Bethlehem, Jesus of Nazareth, Jesus of Golgotha, Jesus of Olivet, Jesus of the heavenly throne?

The greatest pictures have been made about scenes in His lifetime. The greatest sacrifices on field of battle or in hospital or on long march or in martyrdom have been inspired by His self abnegation. The finest words of eloquence ever spoken have been uttered in the proclamation of His Gospel. The grandest oratorios that have ever rolled from orchestras were descriptive of His life and death. There have been other orators, but none like Him who "spake as never man spake." There have been other reformers, but none like Him who will not have completed His mission until the last prison is ventilated, and the last blind eye opened, and the last deaf ear unstopped, and the last lame foot bounds like a roe, and the last case of dementia shall come to its right mind. There have been other discoverers, but none like Him able to find how man may be just with God. There have been other deliverers, but none like Him, the rescuer of Nations. There have been other painters, but none like Him who put the image of God on a lost soul. No wonder we celebrate His birth, Protestant church, Catholic church, Greek church, St. Isaac's of St. Petersburg, St. Peter's at Rome, the Madeleine at Paris, St. Paul's in London joining all our American cathedrals and churches and log cabin meeting houses and homes in keeping this pre-eminent birth festival.

Elaborate and prolonged efforts have been made to show that the star that pointed to the manger in which Christ was born was not what it appeared to be, but a conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn. Our wise men of the west say that the wise men of the east were mistaken. Astronomers, you know, can calculate backward as well as forward, and as they can tell what will occur a hundred years from now among the heavenly bodies, so they can accurately calculate backward and tell what occurred eighteen or nineteen hundred years ago. And it is true that seven years before Christ, in Chaldea, about three hours before day dawn, there was a conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn. Standing in Jerusalem and looking over toward Bethlehem, those two stars would have seemed to hang over that village, and it is suggested by a learned professor that the magi may have had weak eyes, so that the two stars may have looked like one. In order to take everything supernatural out of the story we have to blind the eyes of the magi and introduce a second star to help out the idea of the one star. But I prefer the simple story of the Bible, that a light of some kind—stellar or meteoric—pointed from the sky to the straw cradle. When it is so easy for God to make a world that He puts eighteen millions of them within one sweep of the telescope, He could certainly afford one silvery or fiery signal of some kind to point the world to the place where the sovereign of the universe lay incarnate and infantile.

If God could afford to make an especial earthquake at the crucifixion, the asiant rocks on Mount Calvary still showing that there was a convulsion of nature at that particular spot which was felt in none of the surroundings, then He could afford something unusual, something brilliant, something positive, something tremendous at the nativity. If a king at the birth of a son can have the palace illumined and couriers sent with swift dispatch to announce the gladness at the gates and wake up an empire with canonade, I am not surprised that at the birth of the Son of God there was celestial agitation, and my only wonder is that, instead of one star or one meteor giving signal, all worlds did not make demonstration. Why not other worlds take interest in the event when Christ came from another world and another world was to get the souls that would be saved by this celestial descent? It would have been a stellar disgrace, an astronomical scandal, if, when the Godhead lay compressed in the form of an infant, something from above had not pointed down, as much as to say: "There He is! Look, all earth and heaven! Look, all time and all eternity!"

You see, the birth at Bethlehem must have been more novel and startling to the heavens than the crucifixion on Calvary. It was expected that Christ would be maltreated. The world always had maltreated its good and great friends. Joseph hurled into the pit, Shadrach put into the fire, Jeremiah lowered into a dungeon, David hounded from the throne, Elijah compelled to starve or take his food from the beak of a filthy raven, and Socrates condemned to death, so that the Calvarian massacre was in the same old line of maltreatment. But the novelty of all the ages was the conjunction of divinity and humanity. Invisible deity, muscled and nerved and fleshed in masculine physique. A child and yet a God! Why, if the meteor had not pointed down that night, some angel would have rushed down and pointed with his glittering scepter. Isaiah and David and Ezekiel, who foretold the coming, would have descended from their thrones and stood on the roof of the barn or in some way designated the honored locality. As the finger of light that December 25 pointed to the straw cradle, now all the fingers of Christendom this moment, fingers of childhood and old age, fingers of sermon and song and decoration and festivity, point to the straw cradle. Am I not right in saying that the first of the three chapters of the holidays should be devoted to the illustrious birthday? By song and prayer and solemn reflection and charities to-day, and by gifts and trees that bear fruit in an hour after they are planted, and family gathering and hilarities sounding from cellar to garret to-morrow, keep Christmas.

As far as possible gather the children and the grandchildren, but put no estoppel on racket, whether of laughter or swift feet or toys in shape of rail trains or trumpets or infant effigy. Let the old folks for one day at least say nothing about rheumatism, or prospect of early demise, or the degeneracy of modern times, or the poison in confectionery. If you cannot stand the noise, retire from it for a little while into some other room and stop your ears. Christmas for children without plenty of noise is no Christmas at all. If children and grandchildren cannot have full swing during the holidays, when will they have it? They will be still soon enough, and their feet will slacken their pace, and the burdens of life will bear them down. Houses get awfully still when the children are gone. While they stay let them fill the room with such resounding mirth that you can hear the echoes twenty years after they are dead. By religious celebration to-day and by domestic celebration to-morrow keep Christmas. As for our beloved church, we to-morrow night mean to set the children of our Sabbath-school wild with delight, and in The Christian Herald, with which I am connected, we are celebrating the holidays by sending out from two to four thousand Bibles a day, and they will continue to go out by express, by messengers and by mails until we have distributed at least one hundred thousand copies of the good old Book on which Christmas is built, and which gives the only healthful interpretation of these swift flying years.

The second chapter of the holidays must speak of annual decadence. This is the last Sabbath of the year. The steps of the last year are getting short, for it is old now. When it waved the springtime blossoms the year was young, and when it swung the scythe and cradle through the summer harvest fields the year was strong, but it is getting out of breath now, and after six more throbs of the pulse will be dead. We cannot stop this annual decadence. Set all the clocks back, set all the watches back, set all the chronometers back, but you cannot set time back. For the old family clock you might suppose that time would have especial respect, and that if you took hold of those old hands on the face of that centenarian of a timepiece and pushed them back you might expect that time would stop or retreat for at least a few minutes. "No, no!" says the old family clock. "I must go on. I saw your father and mother on their wedding day. I struck the hour of your nativity. I counted the festal hours of the day in which you brought home a bride. I sounded the knell at your father's death. I tolled at your mother's departure. Yea, I must sound your own going out of life. I must go on. I must go on. Tick, tock! Tick, tock!"

But there is a great city clock high up in the tower. There are so many wrongs in all our cities to be righted, so many evils to be extirpated, so many prisons to be sanitaried—stop the city clock until all these things are done. Let common council and the people of the great town decree that the city hall clock shall stop. We do not want the sins of 1892 to be handed over to 1893. We do not want the young year to inherit the misfortunes of the old year. By ladders lifted to the tower and by strong hands take hold and halt the city clock. "No! no!" says the city clock. "I cannot wait until you correct all evils or soothe all sorrow or drive out all sin. I have been counting the steps of your progress as a city. I have seen your opportunities. I have deplored you neglects, but time wasted is wasted forever. I must go on. I must go on. Tick, tock! Tick, tock!" But in the tower of the capitols at Washington and London and Berlin and Vienna and all the great national capitals there are clocks.

Suppose that by presidential proclamation and resolution of the senate and house of representatives our national clock in the Capitol turret be ordered to stop. "Stop, O clock, until sectional animosities are cooled off, until our Sabbaths are better kept, and drunkenness turns to sobriety, and bribery, fraud and dissipation quit the land! Stop, O clock, in the tower of the United States Capitol!" "No, no!" says the clock. "I have been going on so long I cannot afford to stop. I sounded the birthday of American Independence. I rang out the return of peace in 1865. I have seen many presidents inaugurated. I struck the hour of Lincoln's assassination. I have beat time for emancipation proclamation, and Chicago fire, and Charleston earthquake, and epidemics of fever and cholera. Nations never stop. They march on toward salvation or demolition. And why should I stop? I chime for the national holidays. I toll for the mighty dead. I must go on! I must go on! Tick, tock! Tick, tock!" There may be a difference of a few seconds or a few minutes in the timepieces, but it will be a serious occasion when next Saturday night about the same hour the family clocks, and the city clocks, and the national clocks strike one! two! three! four! five! six! seven! eight! nine! ten! eleven! twelve!

Sorry am I to have 1892 depart this life. It has been a good year. What bright days! What starry nights! What harvests! What religious convocations! What triumphs of art and science and invention and enterprise and religion! But, alas, how sacred it has been with sorrows! What pillows hot with fever that could not be cooled! What graves opening wide enough to take down beauty and strength and usefulness! What octogenarians putting down the staff of earthly pilgrimage and taking the crown of heavenly reward! What children, as in Bible time, crying: "My head, my head! And they carried him to his mother, and he sat on her knees until noon and then died." This year went the chief poet of England and the chief poet of America. Our John G. Whittier—great in literature and simple as a child—for did I not spend an afternoon with him in a barn in the Adirondacks, and in the evening we played blindman's buff, he tying over my eyes the handkerchief while the hotel parlors rang with the merrymaking? And Tennyson, this year gone—he who for this particular season of the year wrote:

> Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
> The flying cloud, the frosty light.
> The year is dying in the night,
> Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

What mingling of emotions in this closing year! What orange blossoms for the marriage altar, and what myrtle for the tombs of the dead! Hosannas and lamentations in collision. Anthem and dead march mounting from the same ivory keys. Before this year quite leaves the earth let it hear our repentance for opportunities that can never return. Kind words spoken too late or not spoken at all. Means of getting good or doing good so completely gone by that the archangel's voice could not recall them. Can it be that this year is closing and our sins unforgiven, and we have no certainty that when our last Dec. 31 has sped away we shall enter a blissful eternity? The most overwhelmingly solemn week of all the year is the last week of December.

But on opening this subject, "In respect of a holy day," as my text puts it, or a holiday, as we moderns write and pronounce it I advised that you divide this season into three chapters—the first a chapter of illustrious birthday, the second a chapter of annual decadence and the third a chapter of chronological introduction—and this last chapter we have reached. In olden times there was a style of closing an old year and opening a new one that was very suggestive. The family would sit up until twelve o'clock at night, and when the clock struck twelve the family would all go to the front door of the house, take down the bar and turn back the lock and swing the door wide open to let the old year out and new year in. And that is what we are going to do. With the same measured step that time has kept since it started it will come to our door in the closing night of this week. With what spirit shall we let the new year in? I have already indicated that it is to be one of the greatest years of all chronology. "Why?" you ask. "Have you any forebodings or premonitions?" No. "Are you expecting the millennium this year." No! "Why, then, say this about the coming year?" For the simple reason that I find as the years go by they become more and more eventful. Compare the Nineteenth century with the Eighteenth century.

Compare the first half of this century with the last half. The surges of this ocean of time are rolling higher and higher. The forces of right and wrong are rapidly multiplying, and their struggles must be intensified. It is a chronological fact that we are all the time coming nearer to the world's edenization first and then to its incineration, to its redemption and its demolition. And so I expect that 1893 will be a greater year than 1892. Its wedding bells will be merrier. Its obsequies will be sadder. Its scientific discoveries more brilliant. Its properties more significant. Its opening more grand. Its termination more stupendous. Look out for 1893! Let printers have in their cases of type plenty of exclamation points to set up a sudden paragraph. Let the conservatories have profusion of flowers that can be twisted into garlands. Let churches have plenty of room for increased assemblages. Let men and women have more religion to meet the vacillations and the exigencies, and the demands and the raptures and the woes of this coming 1893. In what mood shall we open the door of the new year? With faith, strong faith, buoyant faith, triumphant faith, God will see you through. His grace will be sufficient if you trust Him. You can go to Him at any time and find sympathy.

My little child got hurt one morning during her mother's absence. We looked after the case as well as we could. Toward night her mother returned, and for the first time the child cried and cried vociferously. Some one said to her: "What do you cry for? You did not cry all day." Her reply was, "There was no one to cry to." And so you sometimes suppress your trouble because there is no full resource of earthly sympathy. But I rejoice to tell you that in God you always have some one to cry to. He will condole and help in every crisis. Come, now, let me unstrap that knapsack of care from your shoulders. Come prosperity or adversity, come wedding or burial, come health or sickness, come life or death, come time or eternity, all's well, all's well! Keep your heart right and all else will be right. Men and women have sometimes given strange and whimsical directions in regard to what shall be done with their hearts after death. Robert Bruce ordered his heart to be sent to the Holy Land for burial. The Earl of Leicester ordered his heart sent to Brackley Hospital. Isabella, daughter of the Earl of Pembroke, died at Berkhampstead, but ordered her heart taken to Tewkesbury Cathedral. Lord Windsor, dying in a foreign land, ordered his heart inclosed in lead and sent to England for burial in the chapel of Bradenham. Now what shall we decree for our heart? That it be the Lord's, and then it makes no difference what else becomes of it. Living and dying, may it all be His.

Thus in three chapters I have counseled that the holidays be grouped. May nothing interfere with their felicities. May they be so spent that they will be food for pleasant reminiscence further on. You know that after awhile the old homestead will be broken up. For years and years the children come home to spend the holidays, and the house is rummaged from garret to cellar, and the scenes of childhood are rehearsed, and we laugh till the tears come as we talk over some boyish or girlish freak or cry over some old trouble ended; but the heart swings back again to mirth, for it does not take half a second for a tear of the eye to strike the smile of the lip. For a few years the grandchildren make the holidays merry. One of the many uses of grandchildren is to keep the old folks young. Then after a few years the annual gathering at the old homestead is half broken up, for father or mother is gone.

About two years after (for there are generally about two years between the time of their going) the other half of the holiday season is broken up. Then the old house goes into the possession of strangers, and the sons and daughters by that time have homes of their own. They plant their own Christmas trees and hang up their own children's stockings, and twine their own holly and mistletoe, and have their own good times. They will perhaps be riding out on some of those holidays either in sleigh or carriage twenty or thirty years from now along the places where we slumber the last sleep, and may we have been so considerate and sympathetic in our demeanor toward them now that they will then say one to another as they pass the silent mounds of the village graveyard or city cemetery, "There rests as kind a father and as kind a mother as ever wished their children a merry Christmas and a happy new year."

Meanwhile we, their parents and grandparents, will, I hope, through the atonement of our blessed Lord, be keeping holidays livelier and higher up; in the presence of the very Christ whose birth the earthly Christmas commemorates, and of the "Ancient of Days" who saw the first year open, and will see the last year close; in companionship with the ever-widening circle of heavenly kindred, many already there and many soon to come, and the tables of that festivity will purple with the grapes of Eschol, and redden "with the new wine of the kingdom," and glow with "twelve manner of fruits" from the trees of life, and the gifts of those holidays will be mansions and thrones and crowns of glory that never fade away. Oh, that these delightful holidays of earth may fit us for those more delightful holidays of heaven!

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE great iron industries of Pennsylvania and Ohio are booming.

COLORADO has 206 labor organizations, with about 15,700 members.

RAILROAD employes, to the number of 24,743, have their homes in Kansas.

A CO-OPERATIVE boarding-house for working women is talked of in Boston.

THE glass factories in the Pittsburg district are enjoying an unprecedented season of prosperity.

EMPLOYES in the various mills about Williamstown, have had their wages increased seven per cent.

MACHINISTS and nearly all the great railway companies in this country have come to an agreement on the apprenticeship question.

THE plate-glass manufacturers claim that the present producing capacity of the eight large factories is about fifty per cent. greater than the annual demand.

THE builders of bridges and elevated railroads have so much work on hand that their orders will probably keep all the structural mills busy through the winter and spring.

THE demand for all kinds of farming implements and machinery is very heavy, and there is a rush of orders at all the small foundries and the machine shops of the New England and Middle States.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Southern cities to organize the wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts of union men into auxiliary unions for the purpose of attending to the boycott end of the labor movement.

SHOP girls in Boston now have a "noon rest," thanks to Edward Everett Hale, where they can get not only a good mid-day lunch, but find also a piano, easy-chairs, a mending-basket, etc. It is conducted by the Lend-a-Hand Club.

TELEPHONE girls in Belgium are going to have a hard time of it. The lines having been acquired by the Government, operators must now pass an examination, and the qualification is a thorough knowledge of French, Flemish, German, English and geography.

ITALY has at present 682 co-operative dairies, forming a National organization. They have brought about a progressive improvement in the making of cheese and contributed largely in ameliorating the condition of the workmen and working women engaged in that industry.

SEVERAL labor organizations of San Francisco, Cal., have formed the San Francisco Equitable Co-operative Society, with a capital of $100,000, divided into 40,000 shares at $2.50 each. Its object is to manufacture, purchase and sell groceries and general merchandise. The society proposes to deal directly with the factories and farmers, thus providing a higher profit for the producer and a lower price for the consumer.

ELECTRICAL EXECUTION.

Frederick McGuire Killed by Two Shocks in Sing Sing.

Frederick McGuire, who murdered old Mrs. Noah Gregory near Middletown, N. Y., a year ago for money, was executed in Sing Sing Prison a few days ago.

There was not a tremor in McGuire's walk as he strode from his cell to the death chair, surrounded by guards and with the Rev. Mr. Conkling and Prison Chaplain Silas Edgerton besides him. Waiting to see the execution were the full number of witnesses allowed by law.

After McGuire sat down in the chair the electrodes were adjusted, and the straps fastened, while the clergymen read the prayer of the dying. In forty seconds all was ready.

A current of 1800 volts was shot through the man's body, which instantly stiffened into the rigidity of death. For four seconds this terrible current was continued. Then it was reduced for a period of five seconds to 150 volts, after which the full voltage was applied again. All the while a sponge had been dripping salt water on the electrodes. There was no scorching or blistering of the skin. When the electricity was first applied McGuire's face turned red and then changed to a deep purple.

Dr. Irving listened intently to the heart, which fluttered for 51¼ seconds after the current was finally switched off, and pronounced the man dead. The autopsy showed conditions entirely similar to those which would have followed natural death. The execution differed from previous killings by electricity only in the matter of the application. Heretofore there have been two or more distinct contacts. In the case of McGuire there was only one, the current instead of being entirely interrupted being reduced at one time to 150 volts.

CITY VAULTS RIFLED.

A Treasurer's Son and Assistant Commit Suicide in Consequence.

The other morning the vaults of the City Treasurer at the City Hall in St. Louis, Mo., were found open and a number of papers therefrom had been placed on a table in the office, burned.

Later it was learned that Ed Foerstel, son of City Treasurer Foerstel, and his assistant had committed suicide.

A suspicion was aroused that young Foerstel was short in his accounts, and that the fire had been started with a view of destroying the evidence of the defalcation. It has been known for some time that Edward Foerstel had negotiated a loan through a man of the name of T. W. Yew.

The indorsements of these notes by Foerstel were declared to be forgeries by Mr. Foerstel. The affair is very much complicated. Treasurer Foerstel says his son's accounts are straight, and that he cannot explain Edward's action.

THE people of Williamsburg, Col., recently demanded the resignation of Professor Voorhis, principal of the primary department of the public school. He is accused of having pulled the teeth of pupils as punishment for disobedience. One boy is said to have had fifteen teeth extracted in this manner. The professor resigned.

THE postal pennant on mail ships will be twenty feet long by eight feet six inches at the mast and tapering to five feet, with a red field and a nine-inch blue border.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 1.

Lesson Text: "Returning From the Captivity," Ezra i., 1-11—Golden Text: Deut. xxx., 3—Commentary.

1. "Now in the first year of Cyrus, king of Persia, that the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah might be fulfilled." The seventy years of Judah's captivity were ended and the time had come for the restoration, according to Jer. xxix., 10. The Lord of hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely, as I had thought, so shall it come to pass, and as I have proposed, so shall it stand (Isa. xiv., 24), so that the believer may count every promise of God as good as accomplished. In this particular case not only had the restoration been foretold, but the very king who should accomplish it had been mentioned by name some 200 years before (see Isa. xliv., 28; xiv., 1). Josiah, John and Jesus had also been mentioned by name before their birth (I Kings xiii., 2; Luke i., 13, 31), but Cyrus is the only Gentile thus honored.

2. "Thus saith Cyrus, king of Persia, The Lord God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth." The Medo-Persian was the second worldwide Gentile power; the breast and arms of silver of Dan. ii., and the bear of Dan. vii. The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men and giveth it to whomsoever He will (Dan. iv., 17) and He had for the time being given it to Cyrus, who recognized Him as the giver, and was ready to do His pleasure, even to building a house for the Lord at Jerusalem.

3. "Who is there among you of all His people? His God be with him, and let him go up to Jerusalem, which is in Judah, and build the house of the Lord God of Israel (He is the God), which is in Jerusalem." The seventy weeks of Daniel were to date from the command to rebuild Jerusalem (Dan. ix., 24, Neh. ii., 3-8), but this command of Cyrus was to rebuild the temple. We cannot think of Israel as a Nation apart from the temple or tabernacle, for no sooner had God brought them out of Egypt than He gave command to Moses to have them build Him a sanctuary that He might dwell among them (Ex. xxv., 8). While Israel is for the present set aside, another house is being built, a living temple made of living stones, with which we have to do (Eph. ii., 19-22; I Pet. ii., 5).

4. "And whosoever remaineth in any place where he sojourneth, let the men of his place help him with silver and with gold." Some would prefer to sojourn in Babylon, but they were to help in all things those returning to build the house of the Lord God of Israel at Jerusalem. The great topic in this book is "The house of the Lord," mentioned five times in this lesson and at least fifty times in the ten chapters of the book. Whether we abide at home or go to the ends of the earth, unless we are living to complete the church of Christ we are not of much use. If we cannot offer gold or silver we can freely offer ourselves, that Christ may live His life in us (II Cor. iv., 11).

5. "Then rose up the chief of the fathers and the priests with all them whose spirit God had raised to go up to build the house." Whoever might be willing to go, whether fathers or priests or people, it was by God making them willing, for it is God who worketh in us both to will and to do of His good pleasure (Phil. ii., 13). All we can do and all He expects us to do is to hand wholly over to Him our spirit, soul and body; without any reservation, and He will take full possession and glorify Himself in us. The great peculiarity of the Lord Jesus was His constant glorifying God.

6. "And all they that were about them strengthened their hands." Whatever else we can or cannot do, we can surely strengthen the hands of the workers; if not by silver, gold, goods, beasts or precious things, we can all offer something willingly, and "if there be first a willing mind it is accepted according to that a man hath and not according to that he hath not" (II Cor. viii., 12); who is there, however poor or untalented in the estimation of others, who cannot give a cheery word of gratitude or sympathy or appreciation? and this is often more than silver or gold. Only leave the body to God, and He will not leave you untalented.

7. "Also Cyrus, the king, brought forth the vessels of the house of the Lord." Nebuchadnezzar had put them in the house of his gods when he brought them before Jerusalem (II Kings xxiv., 13; II Chron. xxxvi., 7). But God had cared for them, and the man who dared to ill treat them was suddenly slain that same night (Dan. v., 2, 30). There are all kinds of vessels in a great house; but Paul teaches Timothy to be "a vessel unto honor, sanctified and meet for the Master's use, and prepared unto every good work" (II Tim. ii., 21).

8. "Even those did Cyrus, king of Persia, bring forth and numbered them unto Sheshbazzar, the Prince of Judah." A Gentile king handing over these treasures to a Jew is a very suggestive incident. Think of the queen of Sheba bringing presents to Solomon, the wise men from the east bringing treasures to the child Jesus, and joyfully anticipate the time when the wealth of the Gentiles shall come to Israel, and the nation and kingdom that will not serve Israel shall perish (Isa. ix., 2-3). The prince of the house of Judah now sits at the right hand of God the Father. What are you bringing to Him for His service?

9. "And this is the number of them—thirty chargers of gold, a thousand chargers of silver, nine and twenty knives." Even the knives are counted; but what a strange association—gold and silver chargers and knives. Well, they were the Lord's property and belonged to His house, and He had need of them. We do not relish the "cutting things" as much as those that bring us what we call something good, but the Lord sees the need, and we know or ought to know (Rom. viii., 28).

10. "Thirty basons of gold, silver basons of a second sort four hundred and ten, and other vessels a thousand." A good many chargers and basons, but a great many vessels not named yet, all precious to God. Some preachers and teachers and presidents and officers, but a great many not named, yet all of some use to God and precious to Him. Some of a second sort, too, but just as much in the house of God as the first sort. Be content to be any sort that the Lord wants you to be, only be sure to be wholly His.

11. "Brought up from Babylon into Jerusalem." That is a good deal better than from Jerusalem to Babylon. Babel or Babylon signifies confusion, and stands for religiousness without God, or that which oppresses the true children of God. It reaches from Cain down to the end of this age, for see Rev. xviii., 21-24. Let us begin the year by leaving nothing belonging to God in Babylon. Come out from all mere formal popular religiousness and consecrate yourself this day unto the Lord.—Lesson Helper.

AN official statement places the area planted to wheat in France, for the 1892 crop, at 17,450,000 acres, and the crop 330,477,000 bushels. There were 3,931,000 acres devoted to rye and the crop was 72,076,000 bushels.

A DAYBREAK SONG.

Daybreak! daybreak! Bright grows the east at last;
Bells ringing, birds singing, sun in the dew drop glassed;
Leaves shaking, kine waking, soft sounds from field and wood—
Look up, my weary heart! morn's here, and God is good!

New skies and blue skies—cheer heart! another day
Lights on the changing world; up! strive! whilst strive thou may.
What though the past went wrong? What though the night were long?
Wake, wake, my weary heart! new be thy hope and song.

Daybreak! daybreak! Thank God for veiling night,
Sleep's sweet forgetfulness, setting the sad world right.
Thank God for birds and bells; "Cheer! cheer!" they seem to say;
"All that is past, is past; life is new born each day."

Sparkle of beamy dew, deep skies so clear and blue,
God smiling on the world, light me to labor true!
Help me to strive with zeal—strive, though my star go down—
Sure that while mornings rise, some day my task shall crown.

—James Buckham in Youth's Companion.

The Shape of a Glass Eye.

An artificial eye is not made in the form of a globe, as many people imagine, but is much the shape of a half walnut shell, though not so deep, and very thin and light. Even this, however, causes irritation if kept in the socket constantly, and a case lately came under my observation in hospital of a young man who had worn a glass eye continuously, night and day, for several years, with the result that an inflammation started in the socket, which will probably prevent his ever wearing one again.—London Tit-Bits.

Goes by Contraries.

"Shut that door!" yelled a man in the Moffat block as a caller passed out one redhot day.

The hand of the visitor was already closing the door, but as he heard the injunction to shut it he dropped it as if it had been a hot potato, and it swung open and settled back against the wall.

"It always works," said the hot man as he moved closer to the draft and fanned himself contentedly.—Exchange.

How She Regarded Him.

"What do you take me for, anyhow?" queried Chappie when Ethel asked him to swim out in the surf and get her parasol, which had blown away.

"I don't take you for anything," said she, "and wouldn't if you proposed a million times."—Harper's Bazar.

Crisp and Casual.

It would take a man 3,000 years to read all the standard works.

There are over 70 miles of tunnels cut in the solid rock of Gibraltar.

The progeny of two rabbits in Australia will amount in two years to 70,000.

A wedding notice in a Maine paper the other day ended with the words: "No cards, no cake, nobody's business."

An Englishman has invented a new system of electric mains whereby one wire of the present three wire system can be saved.

Denmark has an old maids' insurance company for the exclusive benefit of that patient but much abused class of usually unattractive femininity.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Brüises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Sale Register.

SATURDAY, January 14, 1893, A. P. Stever, Guardian of Emma Dell, will sell the real estate of James A. and Christiana Dell, dec'd., consisting of a tract of land containing 40 acres, more or less, situate in Cass township: The improvements consist of a log dwelling house, frame stable, and other outbuildings. See advertisement and bills.

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy nursery stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled by us; we pay commission or salary write us at once and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurseymen,
11-16-j. Rochester, N. Y

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

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A GRAND SUCCESS

—AT—

T. S. JOHNSTON'S.

When I opened the Fall season I had put forth all my efforts to make each department as complete as it was possible to do. That my efforts have been appreciated is manifested by the masses of people that have visited my store, and the numerous purchases they have made, knowing that they received full value for their money and the satisfaction of selecting their purchases from the most complete stock in Central Pennsylvania.

DEPARTMENTS.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Blnnkets, Bed Comfortables, Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow ware, Oil Cloths and Provisions.

REMARKS.

In Dress Goods we think we can please any person. You will find Silks, Satins, Velvets, Henriettas, Cashmeres, Bedford Cords, Storm Serges, Whip Cords, Camel's Hair Novelties, and Fancy Suitings. Our display of Dress Goods is unsurpassed in Central Pa.

Cloak Department.

We have Cloaks, Coats, Jackets, Wraps. This department is worthy the attention of any person contemplating the purchase of a Cloak, Jacket or Wrap. Our Garments are all new, the very latest styles, quality unsurpassed. fit perfect, and prices lower than the lowest. We invite you to this department and trust you will give us a call.

Notions and Hosiery.

Anything you want in Notions you can get here, no matter if it be Buttons, Thread, Elastics, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Kid Gloves, Mittens, or what. In Hosiery, we have what you want in cashmere, wove, heavy cotton for ladies and gentlemen. In Children's Hosiery we make a great hit, as we have just the kind of Hosiery for children who go to school.

Underwear. Underwear.

We are headquarters for Underwear for ladies, gents and children in scarlet, natural wool, camel's hair and merino. In purchasing your Underwear here you can depend on getting nothing but good, honest goods at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Blankets and Bed Comfortables.

We have Blankets and Bed Comfortables, any kind, any quality you want, and we will show you how to sell Blankets this year as before, as we bought direct from the manufacturers and put them at the prices that every person can buy Blankets and Bed Comfortables.

Gloves. Gloves.

A big assortment of Men's Dress and Heavy Gloves at prices that will astonish you.

Shoe Department.

I attribute the grand success of this department to the simple fact that I sell nothing but good, honest goods at startling low prices. I am satisfied with a small profit on shoes and depend on the immense amount of shoe sales to make this department a very important factor. I have

Gents' Dress Shoes at $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3, $5.
Boys' " " $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.60, $1.75, $2.25.
Youths' " " $1. $1.25.
Ladies, " " $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50.
Ch'l'en's " " $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Baby Shoes at all prices.

Heavy Shoes for men, women and children. If you want SHOES BUY THEM HERE, for you can save money.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

It is very often difficult to know just what to purchase for Christmas presents. Can we help you? We have a beautiful assortment of Fancy Celluloid Novelties. Our stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas

is complete and we show a great variety of fancy natural and oxidized handles. Just opened 50 doz. Gents' Neckwear, in tecks and four-in-hands. Do not forget to see our Fancy Stamped Linens, in Splashers, Tidies, Tray Covers, Corners, Scarfs, etc. Our Kid Glove department is full of new things. We invite your attention to our

Fur Department.

Here you will find Muffs, Boas and Capes, in Monkey, Bear, Martin, Sable, Seal, Nutria, Coney and Opossum. ONE WORD: If you want Christmas Goods come and see us.

Important.

Farmers, we pay highest market prices for produce and give you in exchange anything you want at lowest cash prices. Bring us your produce

THOS. S. JOHNSTON,

COR. 7TH AND WASHINGTON STS, **Huntingdon, Pa.**

New Fall and Winter Goods

Arriving at J. G. Gilliam's Daily.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Traing leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily. Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a, m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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